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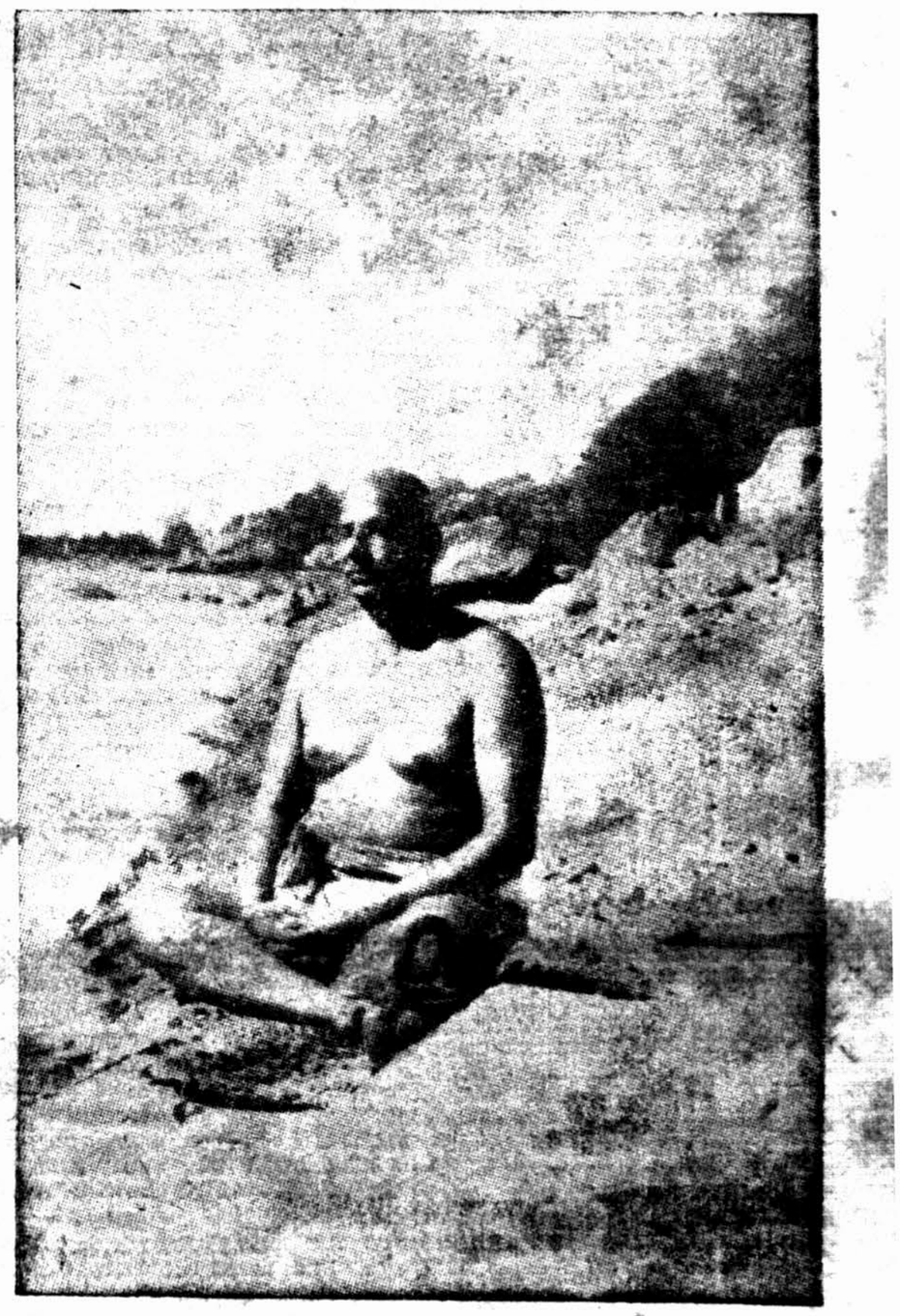
HERMIT OF HIMALAYAS

Left: The artistic frontage of the Vishwanath temple in the premises of the Divine Life Society, Rishikesh.

Right: Anand Kuteer's mystic Swami Shivanand Saraswati, Founder-President of the Divine Life Society, in enthralling surroundings.



Swami Shivanand with the lepers of Muni-Ki-Reti who get food and clothing from the Ashram.

New Deal To India's Tribals

• SEE PAGE 5 •

The Mystic Of Himalayas

BY PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI

ANAND Kuteer is a beautiful place in Muni-Ki-Reti, near Rishikesh. situated on the right bank of the sacred Ganges in the Himalayas—on the way to Lakshman Jhoola and Badrinath. It has a picturesque scenery and highly powerful spiritual background. In days of yore many sages lived in Muni-Ki-Reti and did 'tapasya'. It is, therefore, called 'Tapovan'. It has a commanding and inspiring view. The Ganges ever sings the melodious song there.

In Anand Kuteer lives Swami Shivanand the Founder-President of the Divine Life Society. Born on September 8, 1887, at Pattamadi, on the scared banks of the holy Tambraparni P. V. Kuppaswami finished his education before he was out of his teens. He became a specialist in microscope study, tropical medicine and surgery. Being of adventurous nature Dr. Kuppuswami went to Malaya at the age of 25 and had a roaring practise from 1913 to 1922. There he had opportunities of coming into contact with sadhus and mahatmas whom he served with devotion. As a doctor he was the idol of the hospitals. He would love to be in the company of suffering patients, to understand their feelings and do all he could to cheer them up. He wrote and published several useful medical books.

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Dr. Kuppuswami used to take interest in arranging religious gatherings, kathas, bhajans and kirtans also. He devoted his spare time to study of the scriptures and Vedantic literature. Successful worldly life, lucrative profession, name and fame could not, however, hold him back for a long time. He preferred to step forward on the Divine Path after kicking off the worldly life.

In 1922 Dr. Kuppuswami returned to India For about two years he travelled throughout the whole country, and visited many holy places. While he was thus wandering from place to palce he came to know from a pious devotee about Rishikesh where sadhus and renowned 'sadhaks' could do 'sadhana undisturbed. In 1924 he left for Rishkesh.

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A glance at the maginificent heights of the lofty Himalayas and a cool refreshing bath in the Ganges made Kuppuswami feel that he had reached the shores of Immortality. There he took to 'Sanyasa'. The 'shastric' ceremonies of Sanyasa were formally performed by Swami Vishnudevanand, Mahant of Shree Kailash Ashram. Dr. Kuppuswami was now renamed as Swami Shivanand Saraswati. From the very start of his monastic life Swami Shivanand plunged into deep contemplation and meditation in the small hours of the night, sometimes keeping vigil for several nights together and pouring forth his surging inner feelings in prayerful songs of the Almighty.

During his sadhana period Swami Shivananda undertook a pilgrimage to Badrinath and Kedarnath as also to Kailash and Mansarova: in Tibet. On each occasion he walked a distance of over five hundred miles, unmindful of the inclemencies of the weather and the mountainous rugged path.

When Swami Shivanand lived in Swarga Ashram, he used to attend to cholera and small-pox cases when the patients were left helpless. Even today, inspite of his multifarious activities he misses no such opportunity. He moves even the most stony heart with his weapon of selfless service. To quote his own words he serves like a "watch-dog".

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From a careful observation of Swami Shivananda's daily life it can be safely said that he practices Vedanta in his daily life. His creed is: "See the Lord in all creatures". In the Divine Life

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

WEEK-END FUN

The university professor's telephone rang sharply at four o'clock one morning. A woman was on the line.

"Your dog is barking and keeping me awake," she remonstrated.

The professor asked her name thanked her, and rang off.

The next morning, precisely at four o'clock, the woman was awakened by a phone call, it was the professor.

"Madame." he said. "I have no dog.'

* * *

A woman struggled into a bus, with five small children clinging to her.

"These all yours" asked the bus driver, "or is it a picnic?"

"All mine," was the rapid retort, "and it aint't no picnic!"

* * *

Charles: "Seem to know your face—met you here before I fancy."

George: "Very likely—it's my house!"

* * *

"Hello, Petersen—are you using your lawn-mower this afternoon?"

"Yes, I'm afraid I am.',

"Splendid! Then you won't be wanting your tennis-racket—I've broken mine."

* * *

"I'm sorry to tell you that you'll be a widow soon," said the fortune-teller, shaking her head. "Your husband is going to die a violent death."

"Will I be acquitted?" asked her client eagerly.

* * *

It is stated that, in the United States, a beauty parlour put up the following notice: "Don't smile at the young lady you see leaving this establishment; it might be your grandmother."

* * *

Before the current embroilment in Asia, an American visited South Korea and evinced surprise at the lack of native chivalry. One day, for instance, he saw a Korean riding on a donkey while his wife trudged behind carrying a large bundle. Curious, the tourist stopped the man. "Why do you ride," he asked, "while your wife walks behind?"

"Custom", grunted the Korean and drove on.

* * *

Last year the American returned to Korea and visited the same town he had stayed in before the war. Oddly enough, he encountered the same Korean, only this time the wife was walking ahead of the man and the donkey. Again the American stopped him.

"'You don't remember me," he said, "but I saw you before the war and you told me then that your wife walked behind the donkey because it was the custom. Now I see she is walking in front. Why the change?"

Answered the Korean: "Land mines."

* * *

"Mum, when can I shave like Dad does?"

"Not for a long time yet, Bobby."

"But why not? I know a lot of the words already."

* * *

Little Geordie: "Why does he close his eyes when he plays the fiddle?"

Mother: "Sh-ish!"

Father: "He doesn't want to see his audience suffer, son."

* * *

Young David always had to wear the clothes which his two elder brothers had grown out of, and, of course, he always inherited their toys as well. One day he got a bit tired of it. "Mother," he said, "will you tell me one thing. When Charles and Harry die, will I have to marry their widows?"

* * *

"He is so generous," said a girl, praising a young man of her acquaintance. "He takes mother and me out to dinner every week. We dote on him. In fact," she added with a smile, "we table d'hote on him."

A patient was recovering from an operation when his worried doctor rushed in.

"Awfully sorry," he told the patient, "but I'll have to open you up again."

The patient twitched in horror, then sat bolt upright. "I won't let you do it!" he screamed.

"Please don't make it more difficult for me,' pleaded the doctor. "I made a terrible mistake. When I sewed you up....I left a pair of scissors inside of you. He hung his head dejectedly.

A sudden smile illuminated the sick man's face and he fell back into the pillows, sighing luxuriously

"Don't be silly, Doc," he said, reaching under a pillow for his wallet. "Here's a dollar. Go out and get yourself another pair of scissors".

* * *

A passenger in a taxicab descended at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris and asked the driver to wait. The driver refused. The passenger drew himself up and said, "I'm sure you will be willing to wait when I tell you that I'm the new Prime Minister."

"Oh, certainly, sir," the cabbie responded. "You won't be a minute."

* * *

Acid appraisal of the French military situation attributed to Paul Reynaud: "The officers are in Indo-China, the men are in France, and the arms are in America."

Adam in Paradise, it is related, in Paris, Suddenly encountered a man so venerable, so ancient, that he stared at him with amazement. "Why," Adam cried, "you look as if you were older than I am!"

"That is true," replied the other gravely.

"But how can that be?" Adam demanded.

"I am a Russian," was the answer.

* * *

Current definition of a blackmarketeer: "A man who makes money in ways the Government hasn't thought of."

* * *

Two unrepentant bits of officialese recently raised their heads in defiance of Winston Churchill's campaign against such jargon.

From a form issued by the Ministry of Supply: 'This memorandum consists of one sheet, of which this is Sheet No. 1.

From a Customs and Excise notice to exporters: 'The shipping particulars, which will not be known at the time, should be omitted.'

* * *

Mrs. Knagg was going away for the week-end. "Do you remember what time my train leaves to-morrow?" she asked her husband.

"Sixteen hours, eighteen minutes and thirty seconds from now, dear," he replied.

OMINUL WRITING ON THE WALL

Fitzpatrick in 'The St. Louis Post-Despatch.'

SMELL FROM THIS LIBRARY

HUNDREDS of "subscribers", at home and abroad, are making use of Britain's queerest library. Situated in Walthastow, London, and run by six white-coated experts, it offers no reading facilities; you just use your nose.

Round the walls are stacked the library's contents in the form of bottles, phials and containers. They hold the entire stock, which consists of 10,000 assorted smells.

Uncork one bottle, and a delicate floral perfume fills the air. Open another—and you'll wish you hadn't. Yet all these odours are used in providing "nose appeal" for manufacturers' products.

One odour formula fragarantly replaces the charateristic smell of new linoleum. Another is mixed with printer's ink to please the nostrils of magazine readers. A third variety is found in perfumed paint. Other odours are skilfully incorporated into plastic ware, polishes, disinfectants and cosmetics.

Paradoxically, it is the most obnoxious odours which, included in minute quantities, add a masterly final touch to Madam's exquisite perfumes.

The staff of this strange library—two girls and four men—are not only highly skilled chemists; each has been trained for years in nasal sensitivity and "odour memory," for on these senses depends their filing system. The most junior among them can recognize upwards of a thousand smells at first sniff.

Odours Made To Order

A manufacturer may order by post, or he may vaguely demand an odour over the counter. It is part of the staff's job to narrow down his requirements—by sheer nosework—to choice of the right ingredients. They will then supply him.

Odours are often made to order; newly created smells are constantly being added to the shelves. They join an assortment drawn from the world's sources.

Here are odour ingredients ranging from eucalyptus oil to balsam of Peru; from yiang, rare perfume obtained from a Philippine tree, to vetivert, another distilled from the roots of an Indian plant. Here, too, is ambergris from the sperm whale, civet from the glands of the civet cat, musk from the musk deer, and a host of sythetically-prepared odours besides.

The most valuable smells are kept in the library's safe. A few spoonfuls of aromatic substance may be worth over 100 pounds. Costly specimens include the flower oils, for it takes a ton of jasmine flowers or rose petals to provide a few ounces.

Less Known Of Well Known

BY R. K. DALAL

SOME very interesting and often amusing retorts and witticisms of eminent personalities which have been collected by the author are given here:—

MR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

It is a well-known fact that the eminent physicist and formulator of the theory of relativity, Albert Einstein, takes great pleasure in playing the violin. One evening, at a party, Einstein was playing for the company when he noticed the well-known Hungarian comic dramatist, Ferenc Molnar, laughing. He stopped playing.

"Why do you laugh when I play?" Einstein asked.

"Do I ever laugh at your plays?"

* *

MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD

A very prosy old gentleman once met Douglas Jerrold, famous English playwright and humorist of the last century. on the street and hailed him.

"Well, Jerrold, my dear boy, what is going on?"

"I am," replied Jerrold, and did.

* * *

MAXIM GORKY

The Russian writer, Maxim Gorky, was at one time living in a lodging house in southern Italy. He complained to the wife of the owner that his bed was infested with vermin which were driving him out of his mind.

The indignant landlady replied, "No sir, that is impossible. We have not a single bug in the house!"

"No, madam," retorted Gorky, "not single. They are all married and have very large families too."

* * *

BERNARD SHAW

With a witty, incisive pen, Bernard Shaw combines a gift for pungent speech, which made him a popular figure on public platforms. Shaw had no false modesty. He had complacently described himself as superior to Shakespeare and on numerous occasions vented his ego. "To find an answer to this question," he once told a London audience "you will have to seek the cleverest man in England. But to find the cleverest man in England you will not have to go far, because I am the cleverest man in England." Yet he said all this with an air of impish innocence, which disarms his hearers; one laughs with rather than at him.

* * *

Over ten years ago one heard him in debate with G. K. Chesterton. Hilare Bellock was in the chair. There stood Shaw a slim, upright figure, his tufted eyebrows and forked beard giving him a slightly Mephistophelean appearance. G. K. C. was in reminiscent mood. He spoke of the early days when Shaw and he burst on London's literary world. "We grew in beauty side by side," he said and rocked with wheezy laughter.

* * *

As a young dramatist, Shaw once came forward on the stage at the close of one of his plays, there were thunders of applause. Only one voice shouted from the gallery: "Boo!" "I agree with you sir," said Shaw, "but what are we two against so many?"

George Bernard Shaw once received an invitation from a celebrity-loving hostess:

"Lady X will be at home Tuesday between four and six."

The playwright sent back the card on which he had written: "Mr. Bernard Shaw likewise."

* * *

SHAW AGAIN

"If nations had any sense, they would begin their wars by sending their oldest men into the trenches. They would not risk the lives of their young men except in the last extremity. In 1914, it was a dreadful thing to see regiments of lads singing "Tipperary" on their way to the slaughterhouse. But the spectacle of regiments of octogenarians hobbling to the front waving their walking sticks and piping up to the tune of "We'll never come back no more, We'll never come back no more"—wouldn't you cheer that enthusiastically? I should."

* * *

In his early youth an illiterate phrenologist told Shaw that he was a "sceptic" (meaning skeptic) and Shaw asked him, "Have I no

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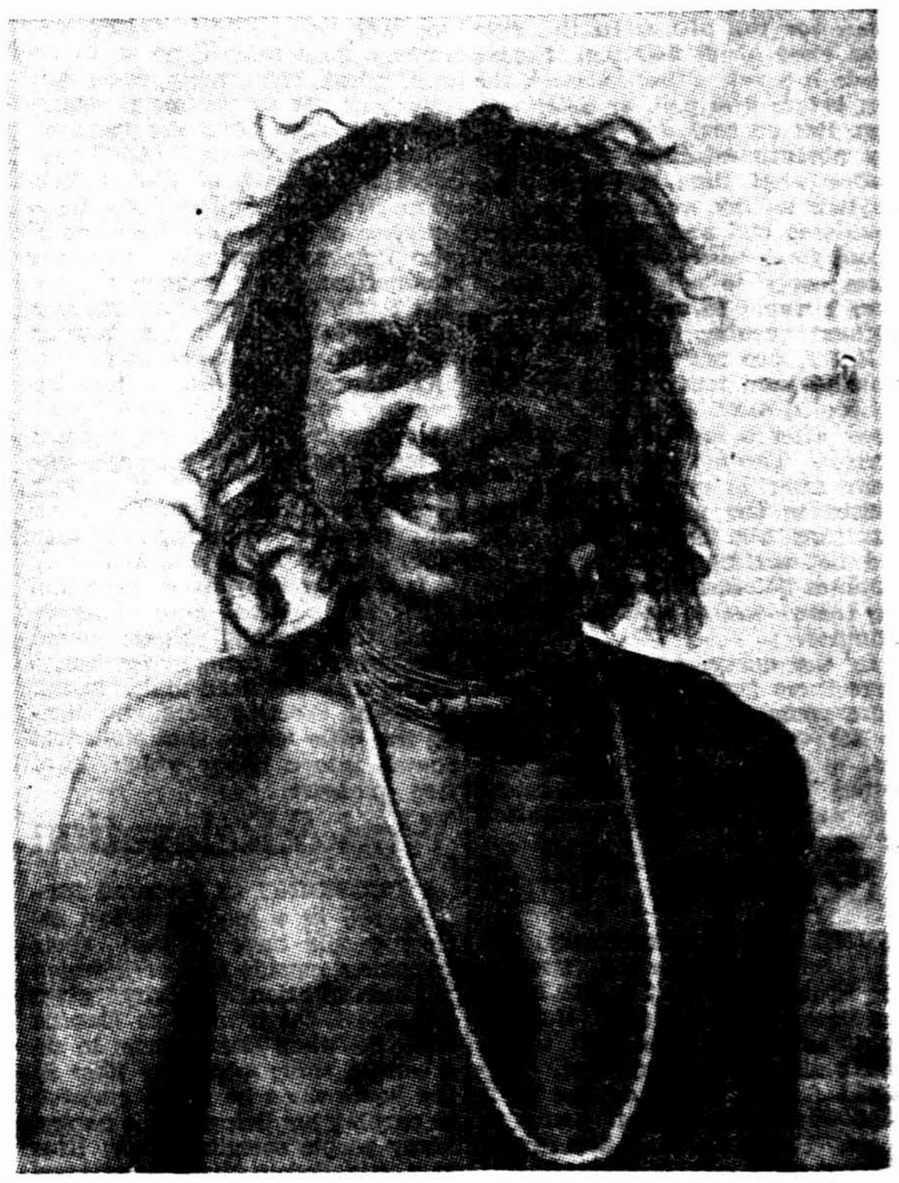
TRIBALS THROUGH AGES OF HISTORY

References In Literature And Puranas

NEED FOR A NEW APPROACH TO THEIR CULTURE AND ASPIRATIONS

FROM a very early period, there were obvious attempts to fit the aboriginals into the framework of society, and there was recognition that they had virtues — the courage of tigers, the firmness of hills, and a lotus-like loyalty — which were of great value to the country.

It is more than ever important today, when a separatist and zenophobic attitude is spreading rapidly among the tribesmen, that they should be treated with the old respect and made to feel an integral part of India, with a message to its culture and a contribution to its economy.



Typical of the Savaras of Orissa who are a happy lot, despite hard work in mountain tracts.

BY VERRIER ELWIN

IT is a commonplace that the last fifty years have witnessed a great change in the attitude of civilization towards barbarism — I use these and similar words in the conventional sense. No longer is primitive man scornfully dismissed as having 'customs none, manners beastly,' nor generally do we now see attempts to sentimentalise him in the manner of Rousseau.

A great number of explorers and sociologists have taught us to accept the less fully developed communities on this planet as a necessary element in our own progress, and to recognise that however different their thought and life may be from ours, they are usually well adapted to their environment, and that their religion, culture and social organization are by no means to be despised.

Hostile References

But this, as a popular way of looking at things, is new, and there are still people, especially in India, who talk of 'uplifting' the aboriginals and reforming their dreadful customs—though they are seldom sure just what these may be. I was very much interested, therefore, in the course of certain studies which caused me to enquire into the history of the Savara tribe, to find in some of the ancient classics of India an attitude which was thoroughly modern, and which we might all do well to imitate.

The old Sanskrit writers used the names of tribes in a very loose sense, and names such as 'Sabara' (Savara). 'Bhilla' and 'Pulinda', for example, often seem to be used in the same sort of way that we use 'Adivasi' or 'aboriginal' today. When an early writer, therefore, speaks of a Savara, he may—it is true—be thinking of a member of one or other branch of the great Kol tribe, but he may also equally well mean any one of a dozen other non-Aryan communities.

It is true that, at first, particularly in the heat of the conflict with the Dasyus, references to the tribal peoples are often hostile. 'The Savaras,' says Sir William Hunter,' appear in very early Sanskrit writings and are spoken of by them with even more than usual detestation.

"The warm attachment to friends of the forest lotuses".

As the Sudras sprung from the feet of Brahma, so the Savaras and other forest races who successfully withstood the invaders, proceeded from the sweat of a cow. They were goblins, they were devils, they were raw-eaters, they were man-eaters; and the "Vishnu Purana" has concentrated the national antipathy towards them in its picture of a dwarfish race, with **flat noses and a skin the colour of a charred stake.**

Another sacred text assures us that they were as black as crows, with tawny hair, red eyes, a chin jutting out, short arms and legs, and the typical flat nose.

A third Sanskrit sage adds a protruding belly, drooping ears and an ogre mouth. They seem to have made their individuality very strongly felt in ancient India. The beginning of their territory long marked the last point of the Aryan advance. They are spoken of as border tribes, who scattered armies and earned for themselves the name of the "terrible Savaras".

Change Of Attitude

Some of the references in the 'Mahabharata' reflect this attitude. The Savaras are born from the dung of Vasishtha's cow, the Kanchis from its urine. They are mentioned in the same breath as goblins and acquatic animals. After death, they are bound to live in hell. But in other, probably later passages, we note a change of attitude. For example, when Mandhatri asks what duties should be performed by a number of peoples—of whom the Savaras are one—who have sprung from the four main castes who reside in the domain of the Aryan Kings, Indra replies, 'All the robber tribes should serve their parents, their preceptors and kings. The duties inculcated in the Vedas should be followed by them. They should sacrifice in honour of the "Pitris," dig wells, give water to thirsty travellers....' In this passage there appears to be recognition of the tribesman as being of the same blood as the ruling race, for they are derived from one of the four castes, even though they have become degraded as robbers. It is the King's duty to help them by teaching them the law of the land and the ideals of piety.

Another passage which speaks of the tribesmen in friendly terms is that in which a Brahmin named Gautama visits what is apparently a colony of Savaras, for the house where he stays is called a Sabaralaya. He is received kindly by one of them who was wealthy, truthful and munificent. These villagers lived by hunting birds with their bows and arrows.

Bana And The Tribals

There is an interesting reference to the Savaras in the 'Harsha Charita' of the poet Bana. During his search in the wild forests of the Vindhya Mountains for his sister Rajya, King Harsha Vardhana meets Nirghata, commander-in-chief of the Bhukampa Savaras, from whom he enquires about the missing woman. The Savara Chief and the King have a friendly conversation and the Savara guides his visitor to a hermitage where, he suggests, his sister may have taken refuge. **Here the tribal leader is obviously treated with respect and shows that he deserves it.**

When we come to Somadeva's 'Katha Sarit Sagara', that great anthology of tales current in eleventh century India, we find an almost romantic approach to the tribesmen, who are loosely called Savara, Bhilla and Pulinda, the words being used perhaps according to the demands of metre or literary style. On one side, indeed, the picture is still unfavourable. The Saoras are brigands and cattle-lifters; they practise human sacrifice; they have appallingly barbarous prisons; they attack and kill King Dharma. Yet though many of them are wild and savage enough, they are not altogether unattractive in their simplicity.

A Saora messenger appears, 'bow in hand, with his hair tied in a knot, black, and wearing a cincture of 'bhilwan' leaves.' Other Saoras are adorned with peacock's feathers and the teeth of elephants, clothed in tiger's skins. They dance delighted at a great feast.

Even the wildest Savaras, according to Somadeva, have some social sense. When Mrigankadatta sees them, he exclaims, 'See! These men live a wild forest life like animals, and yet, strange to say, they recognise Durgapisacha as their King. There is no race in the world without a King.'

Camaraderie Steps In

The ruling Savaras are wealthy and are accepted on equal terms by other Kings. The Savara King, Mayavatu, is able to entertain a visiting host, giving him all splendid baths, unguents, food, arms and beds. The Savara King in Jimutavahana's story is merciful and intelligent. One day he sets out on an expedition to find pearls on the heads of elephants, and on the way meets an exquisite maiden 'like the digit of the moon resting in the lap of an autumn cloud'; she is riding on a lion. He at once thinks of his friend Vasudatta, the son of a rich Hindu merchant, goes to fetch him, takes him to the Himalayas, and arranges his marriage with the maiden. This story is significant as showing a leading Hindu of good family cherishing the friendship of a tribal chieftain. Indeed Vasudatta considers that he has attained all that the heart could wish 'in having Manovati for a wife and the Savara prince for a friend.'

A happy Bando boy of the Orissa hills.

It is interesting to note the effect of this friendship on the Savara; he begins to spend most of his time with Vasudatta, 'finding that he took less pleasure in dwelling in his own country than he formerly did,'—a not uncommon result of acculturation.

In another story Vishnudatta describes a Savara, unhappily married to a wanton, as performing an act of 'surprising courage, characteristic of men of mighty minds.'

And finally there is a fine passage in which Mrigankadatta says to the Savara King Mayavatu: 'When the Creator made you here, he infused into your composition qualities borrowed from your surroundings, the firmness of the Vindhya Hills, the courage of the tigers, and the warm attachment to friends of the forest lotuses.'

These references show that in Somadeva's time, the tribesmen—whether they be Bhils or Savaras

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Koryak Naga of the North-Eastern Frontier in dance attire.

Last Look Round

THE other day it happened that I left the office about 5-50 p.m. It is generally the rush hour, for the offices in the Fort area close about 5-30 p.m. I have made it a rule either to catch the bus before 5-30 p.m. or after 6-10 p.m. But on that day somehow in my absentmindedness I did not notice what time it was. And anyhow as my work was over I sauntered out, and went to a bus-stand from where there are services every 15 minutes. I hoped here I would be able to get a bus without queuing for a long time.

But it was not to be. One bus was full and was waiting for the scheduled time to leave. It did leave after a few minutes of my arrival. The next bus was due to leave after 15 or 20 minutes. I waited in the queue. But the bus that was due to leave next did not arrive till a couple of minutes before its departure time. So there was a wait of over 20 minutes.

In the queue, above me, there were three persons. Two of them were young chaps. The one next to me was an elderly man. He was to go just up to Victoria Terminus. The other two were bound for Malabar Hill—the destination of the bus.

Beguiling Time

TIME was hanging heavy, awfully heavy in the sweltering heat, with sticky shirts hanging heavy on our bodies. But the spirit of the old man next to me was really what I admired. He asked from which side the bus that was to leave next was to come. He was told. Then in the lightest of spirits, as the minutes began to drag on, he said he would name a bus which should be ours, and the one youngster next him should name another. If either of them proved wrong then the third youngster should be the judge and find out who was right and who was wrong. The old man offered to pay the fare of the other if his surmise went wrong. He said the youngster also should consent to do likewise. Of course the old man would be the loser because he would have had to pay more than double, if he failed to spot the correct bus, while the youngster would have to pay only two annas for the old man was going only a short distance.

Several buses came, were spotted as "ours" by one or the other, and both of them proved wrong. Then in this process, the bus that was really to take us was spotted when it appeared by both the old man and the youngster. So they were quits. Even otherwise there was no betting in the sense of any one of them paying the fare of the other, if the spotting by one of them proved wrong.

But the heavy minutes were passed without in any way feeling bored about the 20 minutes or over of waiting that we were subjected to. That was THE HAPPIEST BUS-QUEUE WAIT that I had in all these years. The old man knew exactly how to keep his mind off the irksome task of waiting for a bus which seemed never to turn up. Of course, I was happy we had to wait in the open all the time, instead of sitting in the bus and sweating till it started.

Poetess Does It

ONCE in 1923 when we were driving to the suburbs, Sarojini Naidu had vehemently complained that she was fed up with seeing women wearing the insipid white 'saris', which were a nuisance to keep spotlessly clean. This was in reference to the Congress adopting Khadi and requiring its members to be clad in the hand-spun and hand-woven fabric. Sarojini Naidu loved colours, and varied shades.

Some ten years later I had occasion to go to the suite occupied in the Taj Mahal Hotel by Mrs. Naidu. When we rang she shouted from inside and asked us to wait. When she opened the door we found that upto her elbows she had some dye on. She smilingly explained that she took great pleasure in dying her sarees with whatever shades of colour she wanted. She did not give much credit to the city dyers. She said that if she wanted one shade they would bring out some thing she did not relish.

Sarojini Naidu was a busy woman even in those days. Her reading was vast. She is known well enough as a poet of no mean order. And very rarely could any one beat her in the social rounds that she went. And she was even then deep in politics. And they were hectic days of India's freedom struggle. And she was for a number of years the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. One wondered how she found time to do this business of dyeing of 'saris' in her crowded programme of visitors and visiting, addressing meetings and attending committees and so on. But Sarojini loved to do certain things herself. And this was one of them. So in spite of a busy life she not merely found time for but pleasure in dyeing her 'saris' according to her own likes.

It was probably as a relaxation from her political and literary work that Sarojini Naidu found pleasure in the dying of her 'saris'. Doing what she liked to do, though it was an exacting work, she turned the little leisure that she could snatch into a hobby which gave her pleasure.

Work&Relaxation

ACCORDING to Bertrand Russell in a modern urban society people have to find their happiness outside the work which is their vocation. Activity gives happiness, but it must be likeable one. So when one chooses to do a certain thing which he likes in the hours when he is not engaged in earning his living one is happy. Many people spending their lives in a city devote their week-ends to voluntary and unremunerated toil in their gardens, when they have any, and experience the joy when the blooms come out. But watching a football match or going to a cinema leaves little satisfaction afterwards, and in no degree gratifies creative impulses. The satisfaction of the players who are active is of a quite different order, he says.

I remember a first-class criminal lawyer in one of the district places, who after coming back from the court, used to do carpentry work for a number of hours and produced some fine pieces of furniture. And he was happy in seeing his own handiwork and proud of it. He had relaxation in the work he took up as a hobby, which was both creative and to some extent useful.

"You may be rich and admired, but if you have no friends, no interests, no spontaneous pleasures, you will be miserable", says Bertrand Russell.

If city dwellers know how to enjoy enforced leisure as the old man in the queue, or as Sarojini knew how to satisfy her hobby, or as the lawyer who took to creative work, they would be making themselves and others in their surroundings really happy and give pleasure to those who come across them. That is a sound philosophy of life.

Social Service For Students

ASSAM Government has decided to introduce COMPULSORY social service in the educational institutions of the province. In the first instance secondary schools would be brought under the scheme. According to the scheme which comes into effect from July, on the first two Saturdays, teachers and students will clean the school compound and its surroundings and do any repair work necessary in the school premises. Then on every Saturday teachers and students will go to surrounding villages within a radius of three to four miles and will do social service work. Social service will include giving help to poor villagers in constructing dwelling houses, digging or cleaning ponds and wells for drinking water and constructing hygienic latrines. Absentees on social work days will be treated as on other working days.

Special Marriage Bill

RECENTLY there was lot of commotion in Delhi when the secretary to the Chief Minister of Delhi State was to marry a girl of another community. The marriage never materialised, firstly, because there was a court injunction and secondly, because later the girl refused to marry him. Now it is learnt that a special marriage bill is to be introduced in the Parliament during the current session. The measure is meant to enable any couple above the age of is to be introduced in Parliament during the current sescession of children of such marriages will be ensured. The bill, it is learnt will define certain degrees of consanguinity where marriages in terms of this legislation will be prohibited. According to one report the parties to the marriage have to execute documents, under this bill, specifying in what religion their children are to be brought up.

Eve's Choice

FROM Muzaffarnagar comes the story that a girl was allowed by her father to choose the boy whom she wanted to marry. She was originally betrothed to one boy. But she was said to be in love with another. The father decided that it would be best if the burden of choice was put on the girl herself. He called a meeting and in the presence of the gathering gave a garland to the girl to choose whomsoever she wanted. The girl garlanded the young man whom her father had chosen and to whom he had plighted his word.

Sundar alias Shanti Devi, a 22-year-old girl it is reported attracted several young men in Kanpur and married them one after another only to disappear suddenly with cash and ornaments she could lay her hands on. She was recently arrested. It is said she is wanted in a similar case pending in a court at Aligarh.

According to a report American scientists are working on the simplest form of birth control—a tablet which when swallowed produces temporary sterility. In a group of female rats, sterility was induced in 80 per cent of cases. After suspension of the treatment for three weeks the rats, it is reported, produced normal litters. The substance used is phosphorylated hesperidin, which is closely linked to one of the vitamins.

DemandForDeath Sentence

THE Tek Chand Committee has submitted its report to the Government of India for amending the Criminal Law for the purpose of eradicating corruption and the Government of India is thinking of bringing a bill in the present session of Parliament. A report comes from Alwar that the District Congress organised a procession and held a meeting demanding "death sentence" for bribery. A committee of prominent citizens has been set up there to investigate the charges against a local gazetted official, it was reported.

The Welfare Scene

INDIA lives amidst a series of miracles. If it is not the latest revelation of a quasi-saint petitioning God's case before the President, it may be the antics of a Nepal Baba or a freak baby with four hands and feet being declared a 'Chaturbhuj Avtar" from every house top.

Now and again, these wonders take the shape of a magic formula or a panacea. Nilokheri is one such. The architect of the project Shri S. K. Dey aptly calls it a vision and not a plan. In a moment of impulsive enthusiasm Pandit Nehru once declared "I want ten thousand Nilokheris all over the country". It has also been the recipient of high powered publicity. It has become the synosure of all eyes filled with a vision of India as a land flowing with milk and honey. It is natural, therefore, that Nilokheri has become a place of pilgrimage for all Development Commissioners and others interested in the socio-economic improvement of the country. Many such people visited the place and during my recent visit to the Capital I had the privilege of having a full and frank discussion to evaluate the scheme.

THE BEGINNING

With the march of Refugees from West Pakistan to India in 1947 a huge temporary Relief Centre was opened in Kurukshetra. In December, 1947, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation sanctioned a Vocational Guidance Centre with a non-recurring grant of Rs. 19,050 and a recurring grant of 24,000 per annum. With this amount a carpentry and Blacksmithy Section was opened and various other trades and industrial departments were subsequently added.

The results being encouraging the sponsors of the project desired to set up the Centre on a wider basis, i.e., as a co-operative productive township. The Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry further sanctioned a sum of Rupees five lakhs as a loan and granted 1,100 acres of land which was once a swamp infested "with snakes, reptiles and wild animals of various description. The lay of the land was like a saucer which served as an absorption reservoir for tides of monsoon water gushing beyond Jagadhri hills."

The initial hub of feverish activity centred on house-building and no less than 1,000 residential blocks were built in brick. This activity stimulated a number of industries and ventures solely geared to house-building. The houses were built by contractors and not through the labour of the displaced persons as their own project, for the structure and design is not such as could have been built by lay labour. It gives the semblance of an over-developed town in an underdeveloped area. The rent is above the paying capacity of those who helped build the township.

FOUNDERS' AMBITION

It was the ambition of the founders that Nilokheri should develop as a self-sufficient rural-cum-urban community centre with the result that a number of industries were set up in extreme hurry without any consideration to economic factors like demand, raw material marketing facilities and the like. It was decided that the township should have agriculture, dairy, poultry, fruit gardening, cottage and small industries as its economic base.

The variety of industrial and crafts departments in the township include a weaving and dyeing unit, hosiery, clothing factory, calico printing, thread ball industry, tannery department, leather department, oil and cane crusher, saltpetre, soap, fertilizer, printing press, transport service, engineering workshop, wood workshop, sheet metal industries, wire netting and wire nails, scientific instrument manufacture, hotel and restaurant, atta and rice mill, bakery, laundry, brick klin, polytechnic, piggery, poultry, etc. The number of workers in each department varies from only one for manufacture of scientific instruments (have you ever heard a one-man factory?) to 183 in Government institutions.

The Polytechnic institute offers intensive training in all the basic crafts, e.g., carpentry, blacksmithy, foundry, sheet-metal and fitter shops, mechanic, engine mechanic, tractor mechanic, radio mechanic, wireman, electricians' course, printing press, draftsman's course, commercial art, overseers' course. It has facilities to handle 400 trainees at a time.

EARNING

The total population of the place is 7,023 with 3,871 males outnumbering 3,152 females. The income of 314 families is below Rs. 45 per month, while the largest groups of 609 families earn between Rs. 46 and 75. Two hundred and seventy-five persons earn a sum between Rs. 76 and 100, while those belonging to Rs. 101-200 p.m. category are 235 with only 97 families getting more than Rs. 200 per month.

The agricultural activities are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Each farmer has been allotted only six acres of this fallow, waterlogged land. There are only four tube-wells to irrigate the agricultural land. Another psychological factor which has not been taken into consideration is that the West Punjab peasant is land-hungry and can never put his heart and soul to such discouraging agriculture.

While setting up industries neither demand nor economy was studied. The production aimed at short-term economy—lower grade goods were poorly produced in small quantities. Leather industry was started in a cowless, hideless Nilokheri at a cost of Rupees one and a half lakhs and today is absolutely empty. So long as housing activity lasts the wood industry will flourish and even here there is a keen competition. There is a shortage of steel in India yet strangely enough how a large number of people opted for metal and sheet-metal industry, is a phenomenon to be studied. Maybe the control price of these articles being lower than the prevailing market is one of the reasons. With the gradual slowing down of housing activities and lack of facilities for marketing the poor quality of goods produced, imaginary prosperity waned.

According to a research worker who has studied the township, recently, it is estimated that no less than forty per cent of people in Nilokheri are unemployed. Believe it or not there is starvation and idleness in this model township!

The brick kiln, the hosiery and the clothing factory all threaten to follow suit of the leather industry.

The original builders at the township are migrating to other areas in search of food and vocations.

New settlers are coming in hope and faith. Will they be disillusioned? No one knows how soon.

TOP-HEAVY

However, it must be said to the credit of this land without plenty that a number of social services like nursery, schools, hospitals, etc., have developed here. In terms of local economy however, the cost of social services is certainly top-heavy. The people are endowed with craftsmanship of high and exceptional ability but the organization and planning of industries and marketing of goods produced certainly needs improvement.

No plan can be successful with mere vision and undiluted enthusiasm—and without accurate facts and scientific insight. To cite an example, Nilokheri is 11 miles from Karnal and it could only succeed as a township at the cost of Karnal. It may, however, flourish if both the towns were joined by an eleven-mile-long residential strip!

Let us hope that either the Government or the Parliament will make a searching inquiry into the working of Nilokheri township before 10,000 Nilokheris as envisaged by the Prime Minister are established.

The Delhi climate is peculiarly suited to cynics of all shades. I accosted one of them to explain to me the Health Minister's famous Rhythmic Method of Family Planning. With cool detachment he said, "The arithmetic of the Rhythmic Method is simple: All you have to do is to count days during the month and recount your children at the end of the year."

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

ALL SORTS OF REPRINTS

LAST week I dealt with some of the instances where bright individuals put their ingenuity to work and produced so-called 'stamps' specially for the delectation of the collector. Also described were 'locals', which, although restricted in use and available only for postage within the area that issued them, are nevertheless very often desirable items commanding a ready market.

It will be obvious to everybody that the saying that 'knowledge is power' is peculiarly applicable to the hobby. Conversely, lack of knowledge can often have disastrous results. Today I will give an actual incident which took place some years ago in which the leading characters were not any of the standard rarities but the much neglected 'locals'.

Generally it pays to be careful when one comes across coloured bits of paper one does not understand. It is quite possible that they are fiscals or match labels or even cigar bands — but there is the bare chance that they may be worth a small fortune. I have seen many proofs of this but one glaring instance may be detailed here at some length.

Mr. C. H. Thacker of the Coronation Stamp Co. once called me in to give a valuation of an old 'stuck-down' collection that seemed to have been started in the 1870's and had stopped round about 1905. There were some really scarce items in the old album but the majority were plain junk. Condition was atrocious and even the scarcer stamps were almost valueless since they had been stuck down with a peculiar gum which had discoloured and eaten through the stamps.

Ceylon, India and New Zealand — to name three countries quite strong in 'earlies' — were reduced to a shambles. There were at least two highly catalogued Swiss stamps seemingly destroyed by insects. It looked as though a few hundred worth might be salvaged from the wreck. The young man who had brought the collection to be valued was obviously disappointed — especially since a collector friend had told him the album was worth thousands! He left a dispirited 'sell at best' order with Mr. Thacker and went home.

Next day the young man came back with a box of 'duplicates.' These stamps, not yet mounted in the album, were in good condition, but unfortunately consisted only of the commonest types — the whole box could not have been worth more than ten rupees. Mr. Thacker was about to advise the young man to hand over the stuff to the Salvation Army for salvage when the latter pulled out a large packet marked 'forgeries' and put it in the box with the rest of the stamps.

Treasure Trove

I had long since learned never to take a thing for granted, so I asked the owner for a glance at the 'fakes.' What I poured out of the envelope was not rubbish but a real treasure — the only good stamps in the entire collection.

There was a mixed bag of early Brazil including a couple of 'Bullseyes' — having no name of country on them, they had been taken as 'forged'! There were a few from the Columbian States, New Caledonia No. 1., a brutally obliterated but still valuable gem from Modena. There were Russian, Scandinavian and Chinese locals in profusion. And in over 150 stamps which were in the packet, there were hardly ten which might even remotely be classed as forgeries—actually the few doubtful items were 'reprints' of the Papal States!

It did not need any great intuition to know what had been the trouble: whatever the collector had met which puzzled him, he had dubbed as 'forged'. In proof of the fact that he certainly could not have told a forged stamp when he saw it was his album — liberally sprinkled with 'shady' items, and him none the wiser.

This particular tale had a happy enough sequel. The main album was sold for only Rs. 125 — most stamps were found to be damaged when floated — but the envelope of 'forgeries' saved the day by fetching a cool thousand rupees. There was no quibbling on either side: the young man felt he was lucky to be offered this sum and the Italian gentleman who paid it later told Mr. Thacker that the locals alone were worth more than half what he had paid for the whole lot.

Perhaps there is not very much of a moral to be drawn from this story, for the young fellow who had brought the stamps was not himself a collector and had merely inherited the album from one of his ancestors. It did, however, have a definite effect on Mr. Thacker. He had never particularly bothered about looking closely at collections—dealers seldom find the time to be very minute so one can hardly blame him — but after this incident he resolved never to take anything for granted. Whenever he had to handle a mixed bunch of stamps, he removed all that puzzled him and gave them a careful double-check.

Close Relatives

we have seen that bogus stamps are out and out fictitious creations made entirely through the whims and fancies of a particular individual. The basic difference, between the 'bogies' and reprints, fakes or forgeries, is that the latter are all inspired by and modeled on genuine stamps.

The 'reprint', as its very name suggests, is a printing made from an original plate. Before collectors began to be particular about such things, no one thought it very wrong to use the plates to churn out a fresh supply — for collectors only — after the originals had been declared no longer valid for postage. Reprints were usually made from the original plates, but occasionally plates were re-engraved, officially, and fresh supplies run off.

It is obvious that the 'reprint' must be, in the very nature of things, much closer to an original than a forgery, and it constitutes a major headache confronting everyone who collects the older stamps. It is fortunate that early enthusiasts were not too particular regarding details — if a stamp was passably close to the original that was enough. So although the men who made them used the original plates, they were often lax about matching paper and watermark and ink, with the result that reprints differ very considerably from the originals in one or other of these important respects and may be weeded out easily enough Heligoland, the German and Italian States, and several other places were notorious for the prolific manner in which they reprinted obsolete stamps, this being the reason for the thousands of imitations which still come to light.

Not all reprints were made to satisfy collector demand. Occasionally specimens from an obsolete series were required for purposes of record or presentation to important personages, so examples were run off from obsolete plates. In other cases, stamps showing marked variations to the originals were printed as gifts to the 'high-ups' of the land, an example being the 1/- stamp of Great Britain (1884) in purple instead of orange.

Postal Reprints

In all the examples dealt with so far reprints were made of demonetised or withdrawn issues. But France issued a number of reprints which it afterwards authorised for postage — an abnormal instance where stamps started off as 'suspect' and then wound up as perfectly valid for postage.

The rather notorious 'Farley Imperforates' of the United States were reprints issued due to a great public outcry. James Farley, the Postmaster General concerned, did not know much about the vagaries of stamp collectors. So he printed off a certain number of sets — imperforate instead of the normal perforate — and presented them to the late President Roosevelt and other prominent personalities in the government. There was a tremendous uproar at this 'favouritism' and poor Farley, in order to appease collectors to a certain extent, printed off a large number of imperforate sheets.

There is such a profusion of reprints and quasi-reprints in existence that it is not possible to list even a tenth of them here, but no discussion of this class of stamp can be complete without taking the case of the 'Seebecks'. Nicholas Seebeck had a brilliant idea which was to make several of the South American republics anethema in the eyes of collectors. He promised to provide these republics with a new set of stamps every year in return for their handing over any stocks on hand at the end of the year. The governments concerned got their stamps free, Seebeck got the cash out of the collectors' pockets and the latter at least got stamps at a cheaper price than would otherwise have been possible

Seebeck

If Seebeck had stopped at this hawking of remainders, which was common at the time, all might have been well, Unfortunately he not only took over the stocks remaining with the various governments, but had with him the original plates. The latter he used to print from as and when required, with the result that millions upon millions of 'Seebecks' were soon flooding the world via cheap packets and the juvenile trade. The fact that Seebeck often mixed the genuine remainders and his later reprints renders it almost impossible to distinguish one from the other.

It may be mentioned that many modern countries, seeing that the 'reprint' racket has been played out, have thought up a variation, the 'cancelled to order' stunt. There is not much objection to a C.T.O. item provided that it is not sold below face. But philatelic values lose all meaning when a stamp has a supposed 'face value' of a dollar and can still be picked up legally at a cent. Most commercially used stamps must necessarily be obtainable below face, but there is something definitely wrong with the philatelic ethics of a government which hawks its stamps at a fraction of face value OFFICIALLY.

The denominational value on almost every modern Soviet stamp does not mean a thing. There are all sorts of fancy figures in kopecks and roubles but this junk is unloaded by the State Stamp Shop in Moscow at a bare fraction of this supposed face —'Cancelled to order', of course! The Seebeck line is not defunct, by a long chalk!

(To be continued)

Tito's Birthday

AN extremely well-produced series of stamps has been issued by Yugoslavia on the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of Marshall Tito. In the eyes of his countrymen Tito is something between a national hero and a god, and whether one agrees with his politics or not there is no denying the tremendous esteem and affection in which he is held by his nation.

In a country ridden by forces working in opposite directions, occupied by a foreign power and in imminent danger of destruction, Tito emerged as the one strong man capable of unifying his people.

Modern Yugoslav stamps, although issued a little too frequently, are undoubtedly among the most beautiful in the world. A high standard of design and exceptionally clear printing ensures that they are popular with all who appreciate philatelic art, while a wide variety of subjects relieves the monotony that often sets in despite frequent changes.

The Tito birthday set is printed by the world famous firm of Courvoisier and brilliant designing has seen to it that the Marshall is always in the forefront of the stamp.

Particulars of the series are as follows:

15 dinars sepia, Painting of Marshall Tito.

28 dinars red-brown, side view of the Marshall.

50 dinars grey-green, full-length statue of Tito.

Transport Set

SAUDI ARABIA has signalised the compltion of the railway line between Damman and Riyadh by the issue of a series of five stamps which are likely to be popular with thematic collectors who go in for 'transport'. Each of the items in the series show a camel and a modern railway engine, symbolising the advance which mail transport has made down the years.

Details of the stamps are:

½ guerche, reddish-brown.
1 guerche, dull blue green.
3 guerche, bright violet,
10 guerche, carmine.
20 guerche, blue.

Congo Flowers

The Belgian Congo is the latest place to go in for flowers. Due to be completed during the next few months, the full series will consist of twenty-two values. The first six stamps of the set have already been released (on May 20th) and portray the following flowers.

25c Littonia.
50c Angraecum.
1 franc Hibiscus.
1 Franc 50c Schizoglossum.
3 francs Costus.
6 Francs 50 cents Thonningia.

Kultur

East Germany is featuring four world-famous personalities on a set of four stamps to be released in the near future. Details of the stamps are given below.

12 pf. deep brown, Victor Hugo, the stamp marking the sesquicentennial of the famous writer's death.

24 pf. brown, portraying the famous Russian playwright and satirist Nicolas Gogol, the stamp honouring his death centenary.

30 pf. green. This stamp marks the fifth centenary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci, artist, sculptor, scientist and pioneer in aeronautics (His 'Mona Lisa' has already been shown).

50 pf. blue marking the millenary of the birth of Avicenna, or Ibn Sena, Arabian pioneer in science and medicine.

Dollar Earner

Obviously designed with a view to raking in the dollars, the latest Israel commemorative to be issued — May 13th — honours the American Zionists. The main feature of the stamp is a view of the House of the American Zionists in Tel-Aviv, and the building stands against a background consisting of the famous skyline of Manhattan Island, New York. Colour is grey and blue, and the designer of the stamp is Wind-Struski, Tel-Aviv. Value is 220 pruta.

"Birthday" Set

To honour the 60th birthday of the Emperor of Ethiopia, a set of seven stamps is soon to be released. Values of the set will be 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c, 50c and 65c. The proposed series in connection with the Inauguration of the Eritrean Confederation has been postponed indefinitely.

Controls To Stay

CHAVAN'S REPLY TO GRAIN DEALERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Civil Supplies Minister Y. B. Chavan today told a gathering of grain dealers that the Government of Bombay would consider the question of removal of control over firewood and penicillin "at the proper time."

The Minister indicated that the "proper time" had not yet come. The Minister said that there were no radical changes in the food policy after the Government's recent announcement regarding the restoration of partial subsidy.

Mr. Chavan was addressing a meeting organised by the Grain Dealers' Federation. Mr. S. K. Patil, who presided, said that even if the controls stayed, the Government should not close the avenues of normal trade.

Mr. K. M. Bhujpuria, President of the Federation, welcomed the steps taken by Madras and Bihar and said that the Bombay Government should work towards progressive decontrol.

CZECHS WANT 4-POWER MEETING

For Deciding Future Of Germany

LONDON, June 21, (PTI-Reuter): The Czechoslavak Ambassador in London today handed to the British Foreign Office a note from the Czech National Assembly calling attention to "the great danger to the peace in Europe arising from the policy of the Governments of the three powers in Western Germany."

The note was addressed to the British Parliament.

It appealed to Parliament "to reject most decisively and in accordance with the peaceful interests of their people, the United States policy of war agreements, to demand with authority a meeting of representatives of the Four Powers and call on the peace conference to conclude a real treaty of peace with Germany and the establishment of normal peaceful relations in Europe."

Similar notes have been handed to the other West European Governments concerned.

WEST BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES

CALCUTTA, June 21, (PTI): The numerical strength of the West Bengal Cabinet and increased provisions for their salaries and allowances were criticised by Opposition members in the West Bengal Assembly this morning, when the house took up consideration of the Salaries and Allowances Bill, moved by the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy.

According to its provisions, the Chief Minister will get a monthly salary of Rs. 1,250, sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500, conveyance allowance of Rs. 300 in lieu of a motor car and two rent-free furnished houses of which one would be in Calcutta.

Other Ministers will each get a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 S. A. of Rs. 250 and free houses and car allowances. Deputy Ministers will each draw 750 as salary, Rs. 250 as house allowance and Rs. 200 as conveyance allowance. Provision have also been made for Ministers of State and Parliamentary Secretaries.

EIGHT SOCIALIST SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The twenty-seventh batch of eight Socialist Satyagrahis, led by Mr. Kashinath Worlikar courted arrest this evening at Worli Naka in pouring rain. The batch which marked from Worli Koliwada was accompanied by nearly 200 persons despite the inclement weather. The arrests were effected near the Government Grain Shop No. 195 at the Worli Naka. Two five-year-old children garlanded the leader and other Satyagrahis before they started on the march.

Sudanese Surprised At Pakistan's Action

Recognition Of Farouk As King Of Country

CAIRO, June 21, (PTI): Influential section of Sudanese political opinion has expressed "surprise" at Pakistan's recognition of King Farouk's title as "King of Egypt and the Sudan" according to reports received here today.

The Executive Council of the Umma Party, whose platform is Sudan's independence from Britain as well as Egypt, at a meeting earlier this week considered the implications of the Karachi announcement.

It was learned that though it was proposed to make "friendly representations" to the Pakistan Government, no definite decision was taken at the meeting.

Cairo's popular weekly 'Akhbar el Yom' today carried an interview by its Karachi correspondent with the Pakistan Foreign Minister Mr. Zaffrulla Khan, who was quoted as having declared that Pakistan was "prepared to quit the Commonwealth for the sake of Egypt."

CHARGE AGAINST LATTIMORE

Ban On Leaving United States

WASHINGTON, June 21, (UPA): The State Department has barred Owen Lattimore from leaving the country until it nails down the report that he had planned a trip to Russia.

The Department said late on Friday it took the "unsual' step as a "precaution" against the possibility of Lattimore deliberately breaking the strict ban against travel behind the "Iron Curtain".

It said the action was based on an "official allegation" that a controversial Far Eastern expert is making arrangements to visit Russia even though he did not have a pass-port.

Lattimore said Friday night at his home in Baltimore: "I suggest they should investigate the evidence whereupon they will find out that there is not any evidence since I have no plans to go to Russia or any other country now or in the foreseable future. I have not booked any passage to anywhere."

Karnatak Social Education Committee

Smt. Saidamma C. Dyapur, of the Government Technical High School, Hubli; Shri B. S. Ganachari, Principal, Shri Siddeshwar High School, Bijapur; and Shri S. D. Inchal, Principal, K. L. E. Society's Training College for Men Belgaum, have been appointed as members of the Regional Social Education Committee for Karnatak. These appointments were made in the vacancies caused by the death of Shri M. P. Wali and two other members forfeiting their membership by not attending three consecutive meetings of the Committee without its permission.

'Darshan' By Prostration-Journey

CUTTACK, June 21, (PTI): Joli Sahu, aged 60, a villager of Garh Madhupur, about 40 miles from here, has undertaken to reach Puri for a 'darshan' of Lord Jagannath covering the distance of 100 miles by "prostration".

He left his village over two months ago and has yet to cover fifty-one miles to reach his destination. He is now between Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar.

E. Khandesh Batch For Poona

JALGAON, June 21 (H.S.): Ten Socialist volunteers from East Khandesh will be leaving Jalgaon within a couple of days to join the proposed Socialist demonstration at the Council Hall on June 25 in Poona when the Bombay Legislative Assembly will meet for its monsoon session.

CEYLON INDIANS' CITIZENSHIP

Colombo Premier Holding Discussions

COLOMBO, June 21, (PTI): Premier Dudley Senanayake was holding departmental discussions here today to study the Indian citizenship problem, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman told the Press Trust of India.

The main difficulty in disposing of applications for citizenship was the "applicant provide he is a citizen" and this was holding up the disposal of these applications, the spokesman said.

The Premier was holding discussions with departmental heads to find out methods to expedite the disposal, he added.

Two lakh and 37,000 applications covering 6,50,000 individuals had been submitted out of which nine thousand individuals had been granted citizenship. The number of applications disposed of is not known.

U. S. Backs Pak Move

KARACHI, June 21, (PTI): Pakistan will get over 20 million dollars next year under United States expanded Point Four programme, Ambassador Mr. Warren said here today.

Mr. Warren expressed American support for the idea of Muslim Premiers' Conference and a favourable attitude towards International Islamic Conference of which Pakistan's Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed is the President.

WHEN KHER LEAVES FOR LONDON

BOMBAY, June 21, (PTI): Mr B. G. Kher, India's High Commissioner-designate to United Kingdom, will leave Bombay for London on June 26 by "Strathaeden".

Mr. Kher will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Indirabai, his daughter-in-law, and Mr. G. K. Rao his secretary.

On his way to London he will halt at Paris for a couple of days. Mr. Kher will take charge of his new post on July 14.

GOOD LUCK IN RECOUNT

BELGAUM, June 21 (H.S.): Veerendra Singh, a student of the local Benon Smith High School, who was declared to have failed in the S.S.C. examination is now declared to have passed the examination by the S.S.C. Examination Board when the student had demanded re-calculation of his marks.

The S.S.C. Board has returned the ten rupees which Veerendra Singh had paid as fee for the verification of marks.

Red Opposes Use Of English

BENGAL ASSEMBLY CONTROVERSY

CALCUTTA, June 21 (PTI): The question as to whether English or Bengali should be the language in which the business of the House should be conducted was discussed in the state Legislative Assembly this morning.

It arose when a Communist member complained that he could not follow a ruling of the Speaker given in English and demanded that Bengali should be the official language of the House.

The Speaker, Mr. Saila Kumar Mukherjee, said that English being the official language for another 15 years, he would speak in English. In case, however, a member failed to understand him he would be prepared to translate this speech in Bengali.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

The Speaker also disallowed two adjournment motions tabled by opposition members to discuss the food situation in the state and the detention of political prisoners.

The Speaker said that although the subjects sought to be discussed were of urgent nature, the movers could very well discuss them when the House could commence debate on the Governor's speech next week.

American Food Gift To Chittoor

BALTIMORE, June 21, (PTI): More than a million pounds weight of food, donation by American Christians to alleviate famine distress in the Chittor district of India were being loaded on three ships today.

The relief shipment, consisting of wheat, rice, cereal and powdered milk are being sent by the Central Department of Church world service of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

E. German Peasants Get Restive

ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT DEMOLITION SQUADS

BERLIN, June 21 (PTI-Reuter).

EAST German peasants attacked Government's demolition squads at Saalfeld, Thuringia, with scythes and threshing poles and wounded 43 before Soviet troops restored order, refugee reports quoted by West Berlin officials said today.

The attack occurred three days ago.

Soviet troops' summer exercises were cancelled and a large number of Russian occupation forces were confined to barracks, away from civilian contacts, because of the peasant demonstrations.

The reports said the squads dynamited twenty homes in the three-mile-wide "security belt" between East and West Germany after the attack.

Soviet troops were also called in to help East German security men resist a peasant uprising at Grevesmuehlen, Mecklenburg, according to the reports.

Thousands of East Germans were seized for questioning after demonstrations against the Government. All but about 900 had been released.

The resistance to the Government's measures was growing, the reports said.

STUDENTS PICKET COLLEGE

AHMEDABAD, June 21 (UPI): Even though the Gujerat college opened yesterday after the summer vacation, no students attended the college in pursuance of their decision to obtain from classes in protest against the enhanced fees.

The students picketed at the college gates and saw that no student entered the class room.

Token strike by all the colleges of the city is being organised for Monday next.

The Red Cross Society of China has contributed Rs. 421,941 for relief of the famine victims in India.

RED ATTACKS BEATEN OFF

Filipino Infantry's Tough Stand In Korea

TOKYO, June 21, (PTI-Reuter): Filipino infantry last night beat back savage Communist attacks in fiv. hours of hand-to-hand fighting in the Chorwon sector of the Korea front. Four thousand Communists struck at Allied held peaks in the sector after pouring 5,000 mortar and artillery shells into Allied positions.

Their first waves, supported by tanks, cut off some Allied units along the three-mile front and bitter close fighting followed".

The Filipinos, holding the critical part of the line, fought with bayonets and grenades to hold off the onslaught. By dawn the Communists gave up. The Eighth Army announced that Communist casualties were 550 killed and 35 wounded.

Steam Coal Prices In Greater Bombay

The maximum prices of steam coal in the Bombay Ration area have been revised by the Government of Bombay. The revised wholesale maximum prices per ton and the revised retail prices per cwt. are Rs. 46 and Rs. 2-7-0 respectively.

The requisite notification has been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of June 20.

Government Takes Over Jharia Raj

JHARIA, June 21, (PTI: The biggest and oldest estate in the coalfied area, the Jharia Raj Estate, with an annual income of over rupees ten lakhs was taken over by the Government of Bihar under the Land Reforms Act yesterday.

The estate is believed to have been founded about fifteen hundred years ago by Raja Sangram Singh. The present proprietor of the estate Raja Kali Prasad Singh is a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

WOMAN INTERRUPTS MALIK

UNITED NATIONS, New York, June 21 (UPA): A middle aged woman interrupted on Friday United Nations Security Council meeting by shouting at Soviet delegate Jacob Malik that she could straighten out his thinking

She yelled, "Just a minute Mr. Malik, I will tell you the truth."

Two plainclothes security officers and uniformed United Nations guard immediately rushed to halt the plainly dressed stout woman. As they hunted her out she continued yelling. "I can prove it."

43 Arrests In Tunisia

TUNIS, June 21 (UPA): It was reported on Friday night the stepped up campaign against organised terrorism in Tunisia has resulted in the arrest of 43 more persons.

French sources said the latest to be jailed was a group of young Arabs who used the local Union Hall for clandestine meetings.

HOW A JAP SHOT DEAD BURMESE M.P.

RANGOON, June 21, (PTI): A member of the Burmese Parliament and three members of his family have been shot deal by a Japanese soldier who remained in Burma when the Japanese retreated in 1945 according to reports reaching Rangoon today.

The member of the Parliament, U. Khin Maung was also Chief Minister of Pwela, a petty state 500 miles north of here.

The assailant whose name was not given was reported to have driven to the Minister's house and surprised the family with a sten gun

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of India has decided to allow unconditionally the export of zinc concentrates during the remaining months of the current year, a notification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports said

Between You And Me

By "Me"

MR. KONDA LAKSHMAN, a Congress M.L.A., created a flutter in the Hyderabad Assembly, when he charged the Telengana Communists with receiving financial aid from Russia to the tune of Rs. 64 lakhs per annum to carry on struggle against the established government of the state.

This valuable clue about 'underground' money is a tip to Mr. Mahabir Tyagi. He should call upon the Comrades to exercise the freedom of "disclosures".

* * *

During the foreign policy debate in Parliament Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit declared that an ambassador's life was not one of luxury, and that she had to cook her own food in the U.S., because she could not afford to pay the cook.

This looks like a broad pointer to Mrs. Munshi. Why not Annapurna cafetarias follow our embassies abroad?

* * *

The Deputy Health Minister of Orissa told the State Assembly that a cow had eaten a file of the department.

After this bovine disposal, the Ministry has only to chew the cud.

* * *

A thief who entered an oil shop was cornered from all directions and hanged himself with a piece of rope as the only way of escape.

He successfully played the triple role of an offender, judge and hangman. But the shop-owner would have felt considerably relieved, if he had also played his own undertaker.

* * *

A man who offered a "sari" as a bribe to a public servant was recently convicted.

The motive and object of the accused were very much debated in the court. But what intrigues one is the object behind the object.

* * *

When the Deputy Speaker of the House of People drew attention of the members to the general exodus from the House after the question hour, Mr. S. S. More suggested the linking of the allowance with the hours of attendance.

M.P's have their occupation and preoccupation as well in Delhi. If the latter pays, they do not mind a sliding scale or a lower slab. But the electorate has not voted for part time M.P's or piece work representatives. The ballot box will have its own say on this issue.

* * *

According to a Delhi report, a proposal to create a special "cell" for family planning to serve as a continuing source of reference, co-ordination and activity is under the consideration of the Government.

Why this "cell" locale, and hide and seek tactics about the Rhythmic Method?

* * *

Wrestling shows, including one between a man and a bear, arranged in Mysore ended in a fiasco.

It was evidently scheduled in "catch-as-catch-can" style, but the crowds preferred "all-in" and started a bear raid. The air is thick with decontrol everywhere.

* * *

Totally denying all allegations of germ warfare, General Ridgway said, "This issue is between those who believe in God and truth and those who do not."

It looks as if the General is going to establish an Astik Samaj at NATO Headquarters.

* * *

"Miss India" disappointed New York photographers by refusing to change from her multi-coloured "sari" into a bathing costume.

Save the beauty and spare the negative.

NEWS comes from Africa that the White European inhabitants of the Belgian African colony of Ruanda-Urundi have complained to the United Nations that they are being discriminated against by the authorities, who are alleged to be favouring only the sons of the soil.

Their charge-sheet consists of judicial discrimination against the Whites, administrative favouritism towards the natives and debarring of the Whites from certain categories of occupations. This is the first time in the history of the United Nations that the White settlers of a colonial territory have figured as petitioners against an indigenous administration demanding social justice, fair-play and equality of treatment. In fact, it looks incredible. The Indo-Pakistan impeachment of the South African authorities for the violation of Human Rights and the denial of the same to Indians has moved the United Nations and has shocked the civilised people of the world. This reverse "Apartheid," regrettable as it is, is a boomerang to Dr. Malan's "Herrenvolk". Having sown the wind, the apostles of "Apartheid" cannot escape the whirlwind.

* * *

In his mania for a White man's Utopia, Dr. Malan has overreached himself, even tampering with the sanctity of the constitution. Even the threat of secession from one of the federated states has had no effect on this racist maniac. Not satisfied with his internal exploits, Dr. Malan is demanding Britain to hand over the Protectorates to him for experimenting with "Apartheid" or face his displeasure in the alternative. He has defied the United Nations in the matter of Indian settlers and by refusing to recognise its authority over mandated territories. His vision of a White man's land from Cape to Congo is the illusion of a monomaniac and will imperil the peace of the world. Even the worm will turn. The non-Whites are not incapable of retaliating against the Whiteman's insolence. Nearly a decade back when the Japanese invaded China and gained the mastery of Tientsein, they imposed a kind of search which was insulting and humiliating to the British women residing in the Concession. When the question was raised in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, the then Premier, replied that his blood boiled when he heard of the Japanese atrocities regarding British women, and he was sorry that his government could not do anything to restrain the Japanese. Dr. Malan can rest assured that the Africans and Asians will take up his challenge against their nationals.

* * *

Though India belongs to the Commonwealth, she experiences visible and invisible colour bar from other members. The White Australia policy, is a cater-cousin of Apartheid. Though Mr. Casey, the Australian minister, has banned the use of the word "White Australia", this camouflage will not alter the facts of the situation. The action taken by the Australian authorities against Indonesian women who married Australian marines shows that Australia is not free from racist contagion. The immigration laws virtually ban the entry of coloured people, and this is defended on the ground that sweated and cheap coloured labour should not be allowed to bring down the high living standards of Australian employees. Australia is very thinly populated and her ambition is to reach a mammoth target from the point of view of man-power and security. To achieve this object, she has made tempting offers to people in Europe to come and settle in Australia. All doors are open to the Whites, but there is no room for Asiatics. Nobody questions the right of Australia to frame her own immigration laws and control the colour and complexion of her population. But her anti-Asiatic bias and the recruitment of Europeans for all-White mobilisation in the Pacific waters are bound to be noted by Asians in the formulation of their own policy.

* * *

The Colombo Plan, the exchange of goods and the award of scholarships have been designed to bring about better understanding among members of the Commonwealth. Under this plan a number of students from India, Pakistan and Ceylon have gone to Canada, Australia and New Zealand to study the know-how and acquire technical skill in various trades. Though these students have received warm-hearted reception in most of the Commonwealth countries, the shadow of colour bar seems to haunt them in some quarters. Under the heading "Sinhalese students cannot get board," a New Zealand newspaper draws attention to the plight of four Ceylonese students attending an engineering college at Christchurch under the Colombo Plan. The paper states: "For a city that prides itself on its lack of colour feeling, Christchurch has not provided much of a welcome for four Sinhalese students attending an engineering college under provisions of the Colombo Plan."

* * *

Commenting on the incident, Mr. J. Logie, the Registrar of the college, said, "we have tried every avenue for board, but it has proved quite impossible to find anyone who will give them accommodation. There are no complications over food, as they are a nice group of boys as you could find anywhere." For a week a member of the college staff gave them accommodation in his own home, but they had to quit as the professor's family returned. After a series of short stays at several places, two of them were taken in a private house and the other two in a college hostel. We do not question the 'bona fides' or the sincerity of New Zealand authorities who have accommodated these scholars in the face of heavy odds. But such unfortunate incidents will add to the tension that is vitiating the Commonwealth of Nations. The main reason why Communists gained a lot of adherents in South-East Asia is because White Inperialism and colour bar went together. Communism is bound to flourish, so long as this racist and colour complex continues.

* * *

In this connection the speech of President Truman at Howard University pleading for racial tolerance and equal rights for Asian and African peoples should rouse the conscience of the world and bring the nations together for a re-thinking on inter-racial relations. A head-on clash on colour lines cannot be averted if the present conditions continue. Mr. Truman pinpointed the issue when he said that much of the trouble in the world was due to false ideas of racial superiority, and that in the past, the conduct of the Democratic nations had often been marred by racial pride that left its scars between the East and West. His invitation to the Soviet to join the crusade for better inter-racial relations is a courtesy call. He projected the spirit of the times when he said: "Today we are reaching a fuller understanding of the brotherhood of man. We are working with the new nations of Asia and Africa as equals; anything else would be a betrayal of the democratic ideals." Much depends on the attitude of the Whites. They have to cure themselves of "Malanitis."

* * *

SPEAKING at the keel-laying ceremony of the first atomic submarine, President Truman said: "I hope and pray with all my heart the day will never come again when we have to use the atom bomb. I pray this ship, the first atomic submarine, will never have to fight an enemy. I hope she will be tied up in some bay as an historic relic of a threat of war long past." Though his prayer breathes humanitarian fervour, it looks like a swan song on peace.

Mr. Truman is responsible for Hiroshima, a black chapter in world history. The first atom bomb blasted the fair face of the good earth. Will it be the last? It cannot be, because atomic submarines are not manufactured for the pleasure of being tied up. The war to end war was a misfire. In the second world war, the Allies won the war but lost the peace. The two Power blocs are so rapidly progressing from one atomic weapon to another, that they are about to cross the Rubicon of hydrogen. Everyone of these weapons is a nail driven into the coffin of peace.

* * *

Atomic stock-piling for peace sounds like an antithesis. The armament manufacturers are an international clique, dealing in death, untroubled by the spark of conscience or patriotism. During the disarmament discussion in the former League of Nations, these war-mongers were free with their long purses to mobilise opposition to the move. The piling up of armaments in the name of peace and defence is in itself an invitation to war. Already the United States military planners are debating and speculating upon Russia's atomic strength in the context of a world war to come. They believe that neither side can score a quick atomic knockout and feel that the United States' lead in atomic weapons, estimated at ten to one, might prove ultimately decisive, if war should break out before Russia catches up. But Russia is too shrewd to oblige the U. S. militarists and is playing a tantalising, hide and seek game.

* * *

Shrewd observers estimate the United States' atomic stockpile about thousand atomic weapons of all kinds. They include comparatively small battle-field weapons as well as giants capable of destroying a capital city. Authoritative sources put the Soviet stockpile at two hundred, including atom bombs. Before either country could hope to wage anything approaching an all-out atomic war, experts say, it should have atomic weapons in tens of thousands. This represents a radical change in atomic warfare concepts since the U.S. atom bombs blasted Japan out of World War II. The atom bomb is no longer considered as a strictly stratgic weapon for the destruction of industrial cities. It is just a tactical arm on which the U.S. military relies as a sheet anchor for the margin of fire power to cope with the Soviet might on the batlefield. Atomic enthusiasts are out for an atomic army, atomic navy and atomic air force, teamed and integrated.

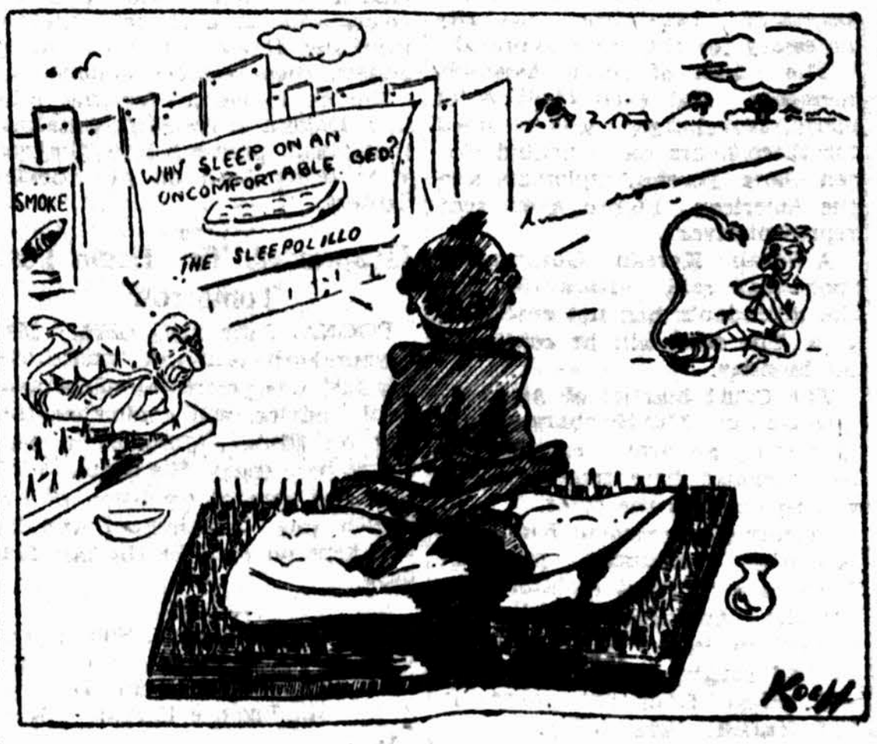
* * *

One new development in the armament race is the competition between Space and Atom. Believe it or not, scientists and enginers are absorbed in the problem of building a station in Space that would circle the earth 1,075 miles up. The projection of the Space Station is estimated to take ten years' time and would cost twice as much as the atom bomb. One of the recent issues of "Collier's" contains scientific symposiums on the Space Station in which top-ranking scientists of the United States have discussed the pros and cons of the mastery of Space. They conclude that it is possible to establish an artificial satellite or Space Station in which man can live and work far beyond the earth's atmosphere. The first nation to do this will control the earth and can subjugate the peoples of the world. Sweeping round the earth in a fixed orbit like a second moon, this man-made island in the heavens can be used as a platform from which to launch guided missiles. Armed with atomic war heads, radar-controlled projectiles can be aimed at any target on the earth's surface with devastating accuracy. Further, because of their enormous speeds and relatively small size, it would be almost impossible to intercept them. In other words, whoever is the first to build a Station in Space can prevent any other nation from doing likewise.

* * *

With the fantastic possibilities envisaged by scientists the centre of gravity may shift atom bomb to the Space Station. In fact, the atom bomb or even the more powerful hydrogen bomb will become obsolete weapons. According to Dr. Wernher von Braun, a foremost authority on guided missiles in America, "this man-made satellite can be either a greatest force for peace ever devised or one of the most terrible weapons of war, depending on who makes and controlls it. Technicians in this Space Station using specially designed, powerful telescopes attached to large optical screens, radarscopes and cameras will keep under constant inspection every ocean, continent, country and city. Even small towns will be clearly visible through optical instrumenes that will give the watchers in Space the same vantage point enjoyed by a man in observation plane only five thousand feet off the ground. This island on Space will travel along a celestial route high above gravity, completing a trip round the globe every two hours. Despite the vast territory thus covered, selected spots on the earth could receive pinpoint concentration. For example, troop manoeuvres, planes ready on the flight deck of an aircraft-carrier, or bombers forming into groups over an airfield will be clearly visible. Because of the telescopic eyes and the cameras of the Space Station, it will be almost impossible for any nation to hide warlike preparations for any length of time." If this dream materialises, there will be no possibility of trials of

(Continued on Page 16 Col 5)



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For prospectus, apply to A. L. Corbet Esqr., Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute, 136 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—12 with 8 postage stamps, each of the value of nine pies, to cover the cost of prospectus and postage.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Government has stocks of yarn in counts ranging from 1½ to 36 manufactured out of Indian cotton lying in godowns in Bombay and several districts of the State. These stocks are for sale and buyers will be permitted to export these stocks outside India. Sealed offers for purchase of these stocks are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 25th June 1952, by 2 p. m. Statements of stocks lying in the various districts and in Bombay will be available for inspection in the office of the State Textile Controller, Bombay, on Monday, the 23rd June 1952 throughout office hours and on Tuesday, the 24th June 1952, between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. No offer will be considered unless it is accompanied with a deposit at the rate of Rs. 100/- per bale. Offers should comply to the terms and conditions of the tender forms copies of which may be obtained from the office of the undersigned during the days and hours mentioned above. Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. L. SHETH,
State Textile Controller,
Bombay.

Queen's Barracks,
Bombay, 21st June 1952.

CHARACTER-BUILDING THROUGH MANUAL LABOUR

Kher's Plea For Opening Training Centres For Youth

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. B. G. KHER, India's High Commissioner-designate to the United Kingdom, today pleaded for the establishment of "useful manual labour centres" for "character-building" of the youth of the country.

The former Chief Minister of Bombay, who is the President of the All India Balkan-ji-Bari, was speaking at a farewell reception held in his honour by Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, Mayor and President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Mr. Kher said that the Balkan-ji-Bari should look ahead and start "at least 50 training centres by June 1953" all over India which would cater to the needs of the youth between the ages of 14 to 21. He said that the scope of the work could include sanitation, repairs to roads and public buildings and other community development projects. Even women could join this scheme, he added, by helping with sewing, nursing and planning work.

"The aim of education should be to train the body and mind of the child". These centres, he said, would help release the mental energies of the youth and contribute "slowly but steadily" towards the creation of "a casteless, classless society which we all desire."

Earlier, Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, welcoming Mr. Kher said that his energy and zeal and interest in the organisation had contributed "a great deal towards the progress of Balkan-ji-Bari." He hoped that he would take the same interest in the organisation even after the assumption of his new office.

Another Walkout In South Korean Assembly

PREVENTS DECISION TO END POLITICAL DEADLOCK

PUSAN, June 21, (PTI-Reuter): The big Democratic Nationalist Group walked out of South Korea's National Assembly today and prevented a decision on the compromise bill to end the political crisis.

Though the Democratic Nationalists favour the bill they have said they will block its passage through the house until President Syngman Rhee ends Martial Law and releases National Assembly men arrested some time ago. All the detained men are strong opponents of Dr. Rhee's policy.

The compromise bill includes two constitutional changes wanted by the President and two compromise clauses he has accepted under opposition pressure.

He wants presidential election to be by popular vote instead of by the Assembly; and two-chamber legislature in place of the present one-chamber Assembly.

Dr. Rhee has conceded that the Cabinet should be subject to no confidence vote and that neither it nor the President should dissolve the Assembly.

The Democratic Nationalists left the house today when the Justice Minister Sung Sang Kwan started to explain the bill. They left only 97 members in the Assembly, not enough to assure the necessary two-thirds majority necessary for this bill's approval.

The trial of seven Assembly members and even civilians of conspiracy charges was resumed for three hours today behind closed doors. Foreign diplomats and the American Eighth Army sent representatives.

A South Korean Government spokesman said afterwards that the defendants had not entered a plea. The trial will be continued on Monday.

The Court Martial of Assembly member Sung Min Ho charged with murdering an army captain will be resumed here tomorrow. It will be open to the press.

Former vice president Kim Sung Soo who denounced president Rhee as a "corrupt dictator" has left the American hospitalship 'Haven' in Pusan harbour where he had sought both medical aid and refuge from the police, it was learned here today.

Former Prime Minister John Cang had left an American military hospital in Pusan where he sougl safety, American sources said.

Home Minister Lee Bum Suk today told Korean reporters that the police would arrest Mr. Kim on sight. Police are believed to be seeking Mr. Chang, strong opponent of Dr. Rhee though he is not known to be on the official "arrest list".

Korean youths broke up a meeting Mr. Chang was due to address here yesterday. Mr. Lee said four men had been arrested over that incident.

FATE OF SWEDISH 'DAKOTA'

Police Laboratory Says It Was Shot Down

STOCKHOLM, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Stockholm police laboratory have in a report alleged that a Swedish 'Dakota' aircraft missing on June 13 last was shot down, authoritative sources said today. The report has been sent to the Government.

The police scientists have concluded that holes, tears and discolorations on a rubber lifeboat from the 'Dakota' were caused by bullets, these sources added.

During a search for the missing 'Dakota' a Swedish 'Catalina' flying-boat plunged into the sea after being fired on by Soviet fighters.

Jayaprakash To Begin Fast Tomorrow

POONA, June 21, (PTI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, whose 21-day fast was postponed under medical advice, will commence the fast on Monday June 23, it was learnt here today. His doctors said that the general condition of his health was satisfactory and he was kept on diet for the last few days.

Mr. A. D. Anandan, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, has been appointed Assistant Director in the Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST MARSHALL

Gave Information To Soviet Embassy Official

LONDON, June 21: William Martin Marshall, 24, British Foreign Office wireless operator, today faced further charges of giving secret information to Pavel Kuznetsov, Russian Embassy Second Secretary, when he appeared in court here.

Marshall, arrested eight days ago walking in a park with a Soviet Embassy official, was also accused of obtaining information which might be useful to an enemy, at Hanslope Park, Buckinghamshire, where he worked at the Foreign Office Radio Station.

Marshall first appeared in court last Saturday on charges of giving information to Kuznetsov.

Three similar charges and the one of obtaining information were made against him today when he was remanded in custody till next Thursday. No further evidence was given. All five charges are under the Official Secrets Act.

Pravda Correspondent Expelled

ROME, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Italian Government last night expelled from Italy the correspondent of the Moscow newspaper "Pravda", Madame Olga Tchetchetkina.

She was alleged to have written several articles which were regarded as "being offensive to the Italian Government, to the head of the state and to the national dignity".

IN MEMORY OF MONTESSORI

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Association Montessori Internationale, Bombay, and the Nutan Bal-Shikshan Sangh have organised a condolence meeting at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty on Monday, June 23 at 6 p.m., to respect the memory of the late Dr. Maria Montessori who died in Holland this year on May 7.

The Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside.

Poona By-Election To Assembly

POONA, June 21 (UPI).—The programme for the by-election to the State Assembly from Poona City south-west constituency caused by the resignation of Mr. R. B. Ghorpade (Congress) is expected to be as follows: July 9—last date for accepting nominations; July 12—scrutiny; July 15—Last date for withdrawal; July 17—polling.

Notification announcing this programme is expected to be issued on June 30 next.

COMMERCE BODY'S PLEA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has suggested to the Government of India that for the purposes of import licence under the actual users scheme smaller factories and industrial undertakings should be allowed to import raw materials for their actual use.

Armed Dacoity At Ghatkoper

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seven armed dacoits entered a flat at Kajiwada Hill, Ghatkopar, late last night and after severely belabouring a man, set upon his wife and decamped with ornaments worth about Rs. 1,000.

It is gathered that Mohanlal Narsi, a businessman was staying in the flat with his wife and children. The family was sleeping soundly, when, a little after midnight, they were all rudely awakened by the thundering sound of something collapsing on the floor. Dazed with fear, Mohanlal opened his eyes to see that the front door of his flat was broken open.

HIT ON HEAD

He could hardly utter a word. Soon seven men armed with lathis, knives and iron rods entered the flat. Before he could offer any resistance he was floored by one of the miscreants with a heavy blow on his head dealt with by an iron rod. This silenced him and he lay unconscious on the ground with blood oozing from his head.

The marauders then set upon his wife and removed all the ornaments from her person. They then decamped.

The dacoits are reported to have resorted to a very clever device to prevent neighbours from raising any alarm. It is said that they had bolted the doors of all the neighbouring flats from outside with the result that none could come out. They thus made their escape.

Police were informed and have taken over the investigations. So far, no one has been arrested.

Mohanlal was removed to a hospital where he is said to be progressing satisfactorily.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Suri Mistry, principal partner of Messrs. Asian Air Associates, and Mr. P. N. S. Iyer, its former General Secretary, who were charged with cheating the Government of India in respect of a sum of over Rs. 21,000, were committed to sessions by Presidency Magistrate, R. S. Parikh at the Esplanade Court.

The Prosecution stated that in 1943 the first accused had entered into contracts with the Director of Munitions and Production, Bombay for manufacture, overhaul, supply, repair and alteration in respect of R.A.F. equipment and works. The second accused had delegated power over the finances of the firm as its General Secretary.

It was alleged that the accused had "inflated" the contract bills to large amounts and thus cheated the Government.

Wanted Man Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Minoo Ardeshir Irani who was on the "wanted list" of the city police for some time was arrested by two officers of the C.I.D. at Bhavanishanker Road, last evening after a hand-to-hand fight.

City Mills Officials To Stand Trial

BOMBAY, Saturday: A cashier and a clerk of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. Bombay were ordered to stand their trial at the Sessions Court by Presidency Magistrate, A. A. Shellim at the Esplanade Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust of cash worth Rs. 16323.

Four Boys Missing

NADIAD, June 21 (H.S.): Four boys from Kaira are missing since the evening of June 18, according to reports reaching here. All the hectic search by their parents who had searched the riverside and made enquiries in the surrounding villages, has so far been futile.

Adjuncts To Bhoodan Yagna

WARDHA, June 21 (H.S.): It is learnt here that Acharya Vinoba Bhave has included donations of oxen, agricultural implements, wells, seeds, etc., in the Bhoodan Yagna started by him. People are responding to these appeals as well. Two thousand pairs of oxen have been promised from Kanpur.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Vad. 30, 2008.
Muslim: Ramjan 28, 1371.
Parsi: Deh 24, 1321.
Sunrise 6-02 a.m.
Sunset 7-19 p.m.
Hightide —, 12-36.
Lowtide—05-26, 18-38.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture on 'How Astrology is useful to human-beings' by Prof. L. K. Chary at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Chowpatty, 5 p.m.

Widespread Rain N-E. India

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 21 (PTI): Following is the all India weather summary for Saturday:

The monsoon has been vigorous along the Konkan-Kanara coast, in the central parts of the country, rest of the Peninsula and North-East India it has been moderate.

Rainfall has been widespread along the West Coast with locally very heavy falls along the Konkan-Kanara coast. Fairly widespread thundershowers have also occurred in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Orissa, West Uttar Pradesh, in the central parts of the country and north Hyderabad. In Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, the hills of the Punjab (I) and in the South Deccan the rain fall has been local.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 22ND: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the central parts of the country, the Konkan, Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin, and occur locally in the rest of north east India, in East Uttar Pradesh and Deccan. Scattered thundershowers are also likely in the hills of Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (I), in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and in the rest of the Peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue along the Konkan-Kanara coast during the next 36 hours.

Following is the weather chart observations:

Ahmedabad	96	79	T	0.1	—2.4
BOMBAY	88	76	7.2	14.2	+1.8
Madras	98	83	T	1.0	—0.4
Poona	87	73	0.1	6.1	+2.7
Surat	92	80	T	0.3	—4.3

PEOPLE FLEE BEFORE WATER BOULDERS

Heavy Rain In Walhalla

MELBOURNE, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): Four hundred people scurried to safety from Walhalla, a town one hundred miles east of Melbourne, when it was struck by a huge avalanche of water boulders, mud and longs from the surrounding hills.

First news of the avalanche, brought on by 17 inches of rain in four days last week, indicated the town which had a population of from 20,000 to 30,000 was almost buried.

The huge cogs from the town's saw-mill were swept into the main street by the torrent and wrecked houses. Pelting rains drove 150-foot heaps of mining refuse into homes, and a creek diverted by shifting earth is now running into houses in the centre of the town. Many homes have been completely wrecked and well have to be abandoned.

Seva Dal Certificate Distribution

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. S. K Patil, President, BPCC will distribute certificates to the volunteers of the Congress Seva Dal at a function to be held at the People's Hall on Sunday, June 22, 1952 at 8-30 a.m.

Coal Prices In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: The maximum prices of steam coal in Bombay Rationed Area have been revised by the Government of Bombay. The revised wholesale maximum prices per ton and the revised retail prices per cwt are Rs. 46/- and Rs. 2-7-0 respectively.

Quarterly Motor Vehicles Tax

W.I.A.A. REMINDER

BOMBAY, Saturday: Motorists are reminded that quarterly payment of tax on their cars falls due on the 1st July 1952. The last date for payment of the tax (i.e the date to which the period of grace extends) is 15th July 1952, in accordance with the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules of 1940. Those who make payment after that date are liable to a monetary penalty, so states a press note of the Western India Automobile Association.

Members of the W.I.A.A. who wish to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Association are requested to forward their remittances to the W.I.A.A. Office along with the Registration Certificates, Insurance Certificates against Third Party Risks and "AT" and "I" forms duly completed. The "AT" and "I" forms can be had from W.I.A.A. Members are advised to remit the tax sufficiently in advance, in any case before the 12th of July 1952. Payments received subsequent to that date will be accepted by the Association only at Members' risks. All cheques in respect of cars to be taxed in Bombay, should be made payable to the W.I.A.A.

The Orissa Government have removed the restrictions on the movement of potatoes and onions from Orissa, it was officially stated in Cuttack on Saturday.

MAKING PROHIBITION MORE EFFECTIVE

Social Workers In Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, today, appealed to social workers to help the Government in a greater measure, to make Prohibition a success in Bombay State.

Dr. Mehta was addressing the conference of social workers interested in Prohibition, held at the Secretariat, Bombay, today, to discuss ways and means to tighten up measures in regard to the enforcement of Prohibition in the State. Dr. Mehta assured the social workers that the Government on its part would take all possible measures to detect and prevent Prohibition offences and also to punish the police who might be remiss in their duties, and asked them to come forward and help the Government and police in making Prohibition more effective.

Dr. T. R. Naravane, speaking at the conference, said that the Government's policy in regard to Prohibition was to gradually lessen the number of addicts and to prevent the creation of new addicts. If such a policy was to be pursued one would have to wait for at least a few years more to assess the results of Prohibition in this State.

Social workers who participated in the conference suggested that deterrent punishment be given to Prohibition offenders and measures to obtain speedy disposal of Prohibition cases be adopted.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 P. Upadhyay, G songs, 08-15 A. Rameshkumar, vocal, 11-45 Mohantara Ajinkiya, kh.v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 B. Mukherji, sitar, 13-40 Great artists, 17-30 A. Rameshkumar, vocal 18-10 B. Mukherji, sitar, 18-30 S. Mane, vocal, 19-00 P. Upadhyay, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR quartet, 19-30 S. K. Abhyankar, patdeep, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 A. Rameshkumar, thumri, 20-45 P. Upadhyay, G songs, 21-15 T. Krishnan, vocal (K), 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Opera concert.

VARIATIONS: 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 V K Pradhan, violin, 08-45 V R Walivadekar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Bal Gandharva, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 V R Walivadekar, M songs, 13-30 Sarla J Malkani, geet, 13-50 S Mane, vocal, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Bhalchandra, Girish compositions, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 V R Walivadekar, M songs, 20-30 Madhavacharya, H talk, 20-45 Mohantara Ajinkiya, bhavgeet, 21-00 Sarala J Malkani, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 B Mukherji, sitar, 22-10 Mohantara Ajinkiya, chandrakauns, 22-30 S Mane, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250, 326.1 m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 Durga Karnik, thumri bhairavi, 09-00 For children, G, 17-00 D D Jethwa, folk songs, 18-20 Vasundhara Desai, bhajans, 18-20 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Forget these not (Ahm.), 19-00 Durga Karnik, purvi, 19-15 Vasundhara Desai, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Your choice (Baroda) 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 U F Khan, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 20-50 Week in Parliament (Delhi relay), 21-15 Vasundhara Desai, geets, 21-30 Duraga Karnik, chandrakauns and bhajan.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtail Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour—Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguso Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Hours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 p.m. Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

25 m.—19-15-19-30 News, 19-30-20-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:—15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 17-30 Calling all forces, 18-45 Cavalcade of memory, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 E Barker in Just Fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 English by radio, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

The Londoner

Mr. G. V. Desani author of the well-known novel "All About H. Hatter" will broadcast a talk in English entitled "The Londoner" from All-India Radio, Bombay on June 22 at 9.45 p.m.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-A (244 and 41.44 metres).

A.I.R. Broadcasts For Schools

All-India Radio, Bombay will begin its school broadcasts for the monsoon term on June 23. From this term there will be an expansion in school broadcasts as well as a provision for alternate programmes on separate transmitters.

The programmes in English and Gujarati will be broadcast on Bombay-A and those in Marathi and Kannada on Bombay-B. Hindi lessons on Wednesday will be broadcast on all Bombay wavelengths.

Another new feature of school broadcasts for the monsoon term will be separate programmes for junior and senior classes. The programmes for junior classes will be broadcast from 4.00 to 4-20 p.m. while broadcasts for senior classes will be made from 4-40 to 5-00 p.m. The interval between 4-20 and 4-40 has been provided to enable teachers and students in listening schools to discuss the preceding broadcasts.

Maghe Santi Trayo Gunah

Mr. Madhavacharya will broadcast a talk in Hindi entitled "Maghe Santi Trayo Gunah" from All India Radio, Bombay on, June 22 at 8-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 41.98 metres).

MR. HARRIS SAYS:

PRISON CONDITIONS IN BYCULLA VERY BAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. Harris the Socialist leader in the course of a statement to the press says:

"I am happy that the Party has decided to continue the satyagraha for securing full relief in food prices and with the support of the people the struggle will go on. Already over two thousand persons have courted arrest and the first news I got from the Party office was that in Bombay City alone hundreds are on the waiting list.

Whether other jails in Bombay are overcrowded or not, I do not know, but the one in which I was lodged with nearly a hundred other satyagrahis is certainly more than overcrowded. Living conditions in the Byculla House of Correction, known within its own walls as "House of Corruption" are so bad that although our terms were short we had to raise our voice of protest against those conditions and it did bring some relief.

I understand that it has now been decided not to lodge any more satyagrahis there as the authorities consider this jail to be unfit for habitation of political prisoners. It is a good decision so far as political prisoners are concerned, but I wish to point out that the hundreds of short-term convicts and undertrials kept in that abominable place are also citizens of a free country and above all human beings who deserve to be treated with human dignity.

DILAPIDATED STRUCTURE

Whether this place is listed among the counted slum of Bombay or not, with its dilapidated structures and sheds, in which the unfortunate inmates are huddled together like animals, with no proper drainage and consequently open drains running right in front of plinthless barracks, with basket type lavatories and no bathrooms, with water shortage so acute as to require the use of water form walls within its walls, this century old jail is nothing but a huge slum in which over 500 prisoners are forced to live. Surely five years after freedom and in the first city of the Indian Union, existence of such conditions is a matter of deep shame and the sooner they are removed the better for all concerned and more so for those who are never tired of telling us that they are striving to give us a Welfare State.

SOCIALIST LEADER RELEASED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. M. HARRIS, the Socialist leader who led the first batch of food satyagrahis on June 2, was released at 8-00 a.m. today from Byculla Jail after serving twenty days of imprisonment.

He was met at the Jail by Kisan Tulpule, Secretary of the Bombay Socialist Party, Mr. Kant Palekar of the "Nav Shakti", Dr. Shanti Patel, Vasanti Shroff, leader of the second batch of satyagrahis, and Mr. Babubhai Makharia, a Party Member.

Mr. Harris appeared in excellent spirits and showed no signs of his internment. He left the jail premises without making any statement.

The twenty-seventh batch of eight satyagrahis led by Mr. Kashinath Worlikar will start from Worli Koliwada at 5-30 p.m., today and proceed to Government Grain Shop No. 195 at Thackersi Chawl, Worli Naka.

Protecting Charcoal From Rain

BOMBAY, Saturday: With a view to ensuring that stocks of charcoal are not rendered wet during the monsoon, the Government of Bombay has delegated powers to the Divisional Forest Officers of East Thana, West Thana, North Thana and Kolaba to pass orders under Section 4 of the Bombay Essential commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946, in respect of covering charcoal stocks.

The requisite notification has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of June 14.

STATE CABINET DISCUSSIONS ON THE BUDGET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Cabinet held a special meeting today at which it is said to have discussed the budget proposals for the current year which will be presented at the Poona session of the Assembly which begins on June 25.

It is stated that Government's estimates in the interim budget which was presented in the last session of the Assembly in Bombay are actually expected to exceed by 12 crores if Government's plans were to be executed normally. It is, therefore, learnt that Government are pruning their expenses to the utmost and will succeed in reducing this figure to Rs. four crores. How the four crores of rupees are to be raised is, therefore, problematic. Sources close to government said that though the only alternative was to resort to fresh taxation, government were aware that the taxing capacity of the people of Bombay had been exploited to the fullest and, therefore, any fresh taxation would be inadvisable.

There was a report in the press this morning that the question of ceding Mount Abu to Rajasthan would be discussed at today's meeting which was specially called for that purpose. It was authoritatively learnt that the Abu question was not on today's agenda. There was no truth in the report that Bombay's Chief Minister Morarji Desai would attend the meeting of the Gujerat Pradesh Congress Committee which is to be held tomorrow to discuss the Mount Abu question. Mr. Desai before his departure for Poona from Bombay is not scheduled to visit any other

Hard Role Of Welfare State

(Continued from page 3 col. 5)

anti-Congress", was the prompt reply.

Predecessors' Plight

Diwan Tek Chand's report is, so far, the latest in the field. Mr. A. D. Gorwala reported on the same subject a year ago, and Sir Archibald Rowlands to the Government of United Bengal before partition. Acting on the principle that committees are a substitute for action the Government of India generaly sets up a committee, and appoints another committee, when the report of the earlier one is conveniently forgotten. In 1951 alone, there, 'inter alia', two committees on food procurement, a third on cotton and the fourth on state trading. Their reports are still under examination. On the Secretarial level, since the time of Sir Richard Tottenham, there were three enquiries, by Sir Girjashankar Bajpai, Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar and Mr. A. D. Gorwala. Their reports are still being regularly dusted. On economy there was an enquiry by the Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee, followed by the Secretaries' Committee and the recommendations by Mr. K. R. K. Menon on 'ad hoc' basis. The pay bill and employment under the Government, meanwhile continue to swell up.

It took almost seven years to finalise the Hindu Code Bill. Except in the President's 'Addressesses', it is dead as mutton. So will it be with Bakshi Sahib's report? With apologies to Shakespeare it could be said that quality of corruption is not strained. It blesses him that gives and him that takes. Several times it was responsible for the loss of freedom for the country. And yet it flourishes. In fact, Khan Bahadur Rishwat Khan is the most powerful single individual in this country. His forefathers had been guardian saints to many.

Nehru Wants More Light On Koje Mission

INDIA READY TO HELP CAUSE OF PEACE

PM Surveys Problems From Korea To Kashmir

NEW DELHI, June 21: (PTI).

THE Prime Minister said today that India had asked for some "clarifications" in regard to the United States invitation to send a military observer to the Koje prisoners of war camp in Korea and inspect the situation there.

Mr. Nehru said an invitation had been received on the subject. The Government of India had replied that they would be willing to help in any way, but it was not clear as to what military observers could do.

Mr. Nehru who was speaking at a press conference said that any inspection of A.P.O.W. camp would normally be the function of the Red Cross. If the military observers were supposed to enquire into past occurrences, that would be a complicated enquiry.

"We do not see the desirability or the feasibility of it, so far as we are concerned. We do not understand it, and we have asked for some clarification."

Larger Problem

"We have added in the reply," Mr. Nehru said, "that we feel all this is really part of the larger and far more important problem of the exchange of war prisoners which has been discussed at Pan Mun Jon all this time and has proved a stumbling block. If in any way we can help in finding some way out of it, we shall be very happy to offer our services. It is clear that any way out of that problem means a way which is accepted and agreed to by the major parties concerned. Therefore one has to explore avenues which will mean an agreed settlement of this problem."

"If we can help in that matter, we shall do it," Mr. Nehru added.

Hypothetical

When asked whether India, if formally asked, would mediate on the question of exchange of war prisoners, Mr. Nehru said it was a hypothetical question. Normally that kind of approach was hardly made. When two great countries were involved, it was not a question of mediation. It did not take place as it was not a right approach.

"India," Mr. Nehru continued, "was somewhat favourably situated, because we have got friendly relations with both parties. That is the chief value of India coming into the picture. We can approach in a friendly way all the parties concerned, so we might be of some use."

When his attention was invited to the suggestion of a Senator that some outstanding statesmen and others should be asked to investigate Communist charges of germ warfare in Korea, Mr. Nehru said that a similar suggestion had also been made in China or by the Chinese Government.

In the first place for any proper investigation to be made, it should be by a method accepted and approved by both parties concerned. It did no good having a unilateral thing. Otherwise, the other side would not agree with it at all.

However it might be, the question of investigation, he supposed, as a matter for the scientists. Mr. Nehru said: "I do not know how anybody, however clever, who is not trained to understand these things can investigate properly.

Also I find it a little difficult to understand how any investigation now can yield much result so long afterwards. It may be, I am speaking as a layman.

Anyhow the point is, if any in-

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ATLANTIC PACT

Nehru On Its Implications

NEW DELHI, June 21 (PTI).

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, reiterated at his press conference today that the tendency in the Atlantic Pact to portect the colonial territories of the Atlantic Powers was opposed to the basic charter of the United Nations.

Mr. Nehru was clarifying his reference to the NATO during the foreign affairs debate in Parliament. He said it was "an entirely general statement."

He did not, when making that statement, have in mind the question of the foreign settlements in India. India was not "worried" about the effect of the Atlantic Pact on French Pondichery or Portuguese Goa.

Mr. Nehru said that when it started the NATO, was for the purpose of self-defence and mutual help against aggression. A change had come about and now Turkey and Greece, which could hardly be called Atlantic powers, had been brought in.

More than this, there was a tendency for that pact to include within its scope the protection of the colonial territories owned by the Atlantic Powers. This was no part of the pact. But in subsequent conversations between foreign ministers and others the pact gradually had changed its nature. He thought this was something essentially opposed to the basic provisions of the U. N. Charter.

INDO-CHINA

Asked whether he had Indo-China in mind, Mr. Nehru said: "Certainly yes. I do not say that the Indo-Chinese problem is easy of solution. There are difficulties. But if you start on the basis of protecting a colonial power or territory it is a wrong appraoch".

PACIFIC PACT

Asked whether his remarks also applied to the Pacific Pact, Mr. Nehru said the Pacific Pact had been started as a measure of self-defence. If the Pacific Pact also showed the same trends in regard to colonialism and other matters, it was not good.

TUNISIA

Referring to the fact that no discussion on Tunisia was allowed in the Security Council simply because two powers did not want the discussion, Mr. Nehru said. "it did show that the whole of Asia, and you might say the whole of Africa, can be muzzled or kept out of the picture because somebody does not like them to discuss something. There are some things wrong about the functioning of the United Nations when that kind of thing could happen. Naturally, Asian countries and others feel a little less enthusiastic about the United Nations if that happens."

ESCAPE OF BHUPAT

Nehru On Role Of Princes

NEW DELHI, June 21.

Mr. Nehru said that a number of princes, big and small, in Saurashtra were detained because of their alleged complicity in Bhupat's activities. "When some were arrested, it is quite likely that many escaped arrest," he said.

Mr. Nehru revealed that on two or three occasions a police officer from the Punjab who had been sent to Saurashtra "almost got" Bhupat. Bhupat just managed to escape. This police officer was in Saurashtra for about seventy days and chased Bhupat on horseback. At one time he was on horseback for practically three days and nights at a stretch.

Sometimes the people this officer had relied upon did not help him at all.

Mr. Nehru was replying to questions whether the Government of India had received any report that some of the Saurashtra rulers were responsible for "smuggling dacoit Bhupat out of India to Pakistan".

Mr. Nehru said that it was quite possible that some of them had helped Bhupat to escape, but he had no report. Mr. Nehru said if there was any evidence, Government would certainly proceed against the persons concerned, whoever they hight be.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Nehru said that he could not say whether he expected to get Bhupat back in India from Pakistan. But he did not think there would be any conflict with Pakistan on this issue. It was being dealtt with in a normal manner through diplomatic channels. He did not know what would be Pakistan's reply.

Whether the story circulating in Delhi that "certain interested princes had helped Bhupat to escape to Pakistan" was correct, Mr. Nehru said: "I do not know about helping to escape. It is obvious there are a number of highly placed people in Saurashtra who were mixed up with Bhupat's activities. It is conceivable that they helped him to escape. but no allegation of this particular matter has been brought to my notice."

U.S. Wage Stabilisation Board To Go

WASHINGTON, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): The United States House of Representatives yesterday voted to end price controls on almost all consumer goods and to abolish the present Wage Stabilisation Board. Both votes are subject to reconsideration.

CHANDERNAGORE TREATY

The Ratification of the Treaty of Chandernagore was signed at a ceremony held in Paris, recently. (L. to R.): Sardar H. S. Malik (who represented the Government of India); Mr. Alexandre Parodi, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs and Mr. de la Chauviniers, Chief of Protocol, Government of France.

Indo-Kashmir Relations

NEHRU CLARIFIES OUTSTANDING ISSUES

NEW DELHI, June 21 (UPI).

PRIME Minister Nehru, said at the press conference today that the question relating to Kashmir was not about Kashmir having an elected head of the State, but about the fundamental relationship of Kashmir with India, and with regard to that, there was no scope for argument because it had been repeatedly stated that the fundamental relationship of Kashmir with India was that Kashmir was a constituent unit of the Federation of India. All other things were matters of details, he said.

Mr. Nehru said that Kashmir had always been talking about an elected head.

Kashmir Flag

Asked whether the adoption of a separate flag by Kashmir would be compatible with the sovereignty of the country as a whole, Mr. Nehru said it depends. A state must not only recognise but display and use for all major functions the National Flag of India. Whether they have some kind of a subordinate state emblem also may not be very important. The real point is that for national and international purposes we have the flag of India."

A correspondent said that when a similar question arose in Mysore, Mr. Nehru had advised that state that while it could have a separate flag for the Rajpramukh, it could not have separate flag for the state.

Mr. Nehru replied "I may or may not like a thing. I may give certain advice. But what they can do or not do is another thing.

Role Of Maharaja

Asked whether the Constituent Assembly could abolish monarchy when that body itself was a "creation of the ruler," Mr. Nehru said, "the Constituent Assembly of India was a creation of the British power in India. But it developed on its own momentum into a sovereign assembly and then into a sovereign parliament. The Republic of India came into being. Once you talk in terms of real constituent assemblies, they are supposed to derive their power from the people and not from any figurehead who may have appointed them. Otherwise, the whole sanction behind them goes."

Again, Mr. Nehru went on, the Government of Kashmir was supposed to be in law the Maharaja, acting on the advice of his ministers. That meant that the Maharaja was a constitutional head.

Mr. Nehru said that Kashmir had already acceeded to India in regard to three subjects, namely defence, communications and foreign relations, as other States in India had originally done. Subsequently many other States had acceded other subjects also.

With regard to Kashmir, he said, "there are certain transitional provisions to deal with the peculiar situation. The quantum of accession was settled in regard to the three matters four years ago. In the meantime the Security Council to which the matter had been referred has taken up the question and that is the real difficulty to go further."

When the Kashmir Constituent Assembly met for the first time, Nehru said, "it was their intention to pass a resolution forthwith confirming their accession to India. "We had asked them not to do it, as we thought that it was likely to be interpreted by the United Nations as trying to by-pass its decision".

The Kashmir Constituent Assembly, he added, "has every right to frame its own Constitution but so far as we are concerned, we would not be bound by their decision, because the question is before the Security Council. We have given certain pledges and assurances to the Security Council about Kashmir and we shall stand by them. We cannot get out of them. But that, of course, does not prevent a third party from doing some thing."

Speaking generally, independently of the position in Kashmir, Mr. Nehru said, "I do not want any hereditary succession to anything."

A correspondent remarked that it had already been abolished in various States. Mr. Nehru said, "It does exist in many ways."

Mr. Nehru remarked that talk of abolition of hereditary rulership in Kashmir came as a surprise to people here because they did not know the background. Actually, for the last four or five years the Kashmir Government

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ENGLAND STILL LEADS WITH 165 RUNS

India Loses 2 Wickets In 2nd Knock For 137

EVANS SCORES A BRILLIANT CENTURY

LONDON, June 21 (PTI).

INDIA looked like making a fight in the Second Test against England when play closed for the weekend at Lords on Saturday. After England had totalled 537 and led India by 302 on the first innings, India fighting back in the second innings had made 137 for two when bad light stopped play ten minutes before close, writes PTI Special Correspondent.

A dazzling and daring 104 by Godfrey Evans, and a valuable supporting knock by Tom Graveney carried the England total from 292 for five to 451 for six. Evans batted with ease, and inflicted punishment on all bowlers.

Graveney, too, played the bowling easily, but was obviously troubled by Ramchand with the new ball. These two added 158 in 130 minutes before each fell to the persevering Ghulam Ahmed.

Even after the departure of Evans and Graveney, the England "tail" wagged merrily, and Mankad's figures were spoiled by Jenkins, Laker and Trueman.

England had ample cause to be satisfied with their morning's work. In two hours, Evans, assisted by Graveney, advanced the score by 147 making the bowling appear innocuous.

Evans completely overshadowed Graveney, and driving and pulling powerfully made the fielders run all over the field. He was unlucky not to have the distinction of scoring his century before lunch. He was then 98 to Graveney's 52, and the total as 439 for five.

The Indian bowling was completely collared and Mankad came in for heavy punishment on a true wicket. But the Indian fielding did not wilt in the face of this punishment.

Adhikari was still absent today but D. Gaekwad, who deputised for him fielded brilliantly.

Recurrence of his groin complaint, prevented Phadkar from bowling.

Vinoo Mankad

BOWLERS FIGHT ON

Indian bowlers, however, stuck to their task and England were all out for 537. First Ghulam Ahmed took a brilliant return catch to dismiss Evans and soon after had Graveney well taken at the wicket.

Evans, who completed a magnificient century on resumption, was at the crease for only 130 minutes and hit 16 fours.

Laker and Jenkins added 38 and Trueman the last man in hit a soaring six before being bowled for 17 by Ghulam Ahmed.

An early wicket in India's second innings when Roy, who opened the innings with Mankad was beaten all the way and bowled by Bedser, fired the enthusiasm of the 30,000 crowd.

But Mankad and Adhikari, who joined Mankad as number three, took the score to 53 in 50 minutes. The new ball did not trouble Mankad in the least and when Jenkins came on to bowl, Mankad pulled him for a six.

Trueman returned after tea and immediately claimed Adhikari, who had been batting soundly. Adhikari played inside a very well pitched up ball, and was bowled.

Hazare then partnered Mankad, who driving splendidly reached his 50; and saw the total pass 100. Hazare if not as free and as aggressive as Mankad. always looked safe and confident.

The light was extremely poor in the closing stages, but India ended the day without further loss. Mankad's score being 86.

(Details on page 14)

SK. ABDULLAH ON KASHMIR MONARCHY

SRINAGAR, June 21 (UPI): Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Kashmir Premier, is expected to make an important policy statement on "Id Day" (Tuesday) on the future of monarchy on Kashmir.

Mirza Afzal Beg, Revenue Minister who led a delegation to New Delhi to hold consultations with the Central Government on the Kashmir Constituent Assembly's decision, returned here this morning. He has already given a detailed report of his talks with Pandit Nehru and other ministers at New Delhi to Sheikh Abdullah.

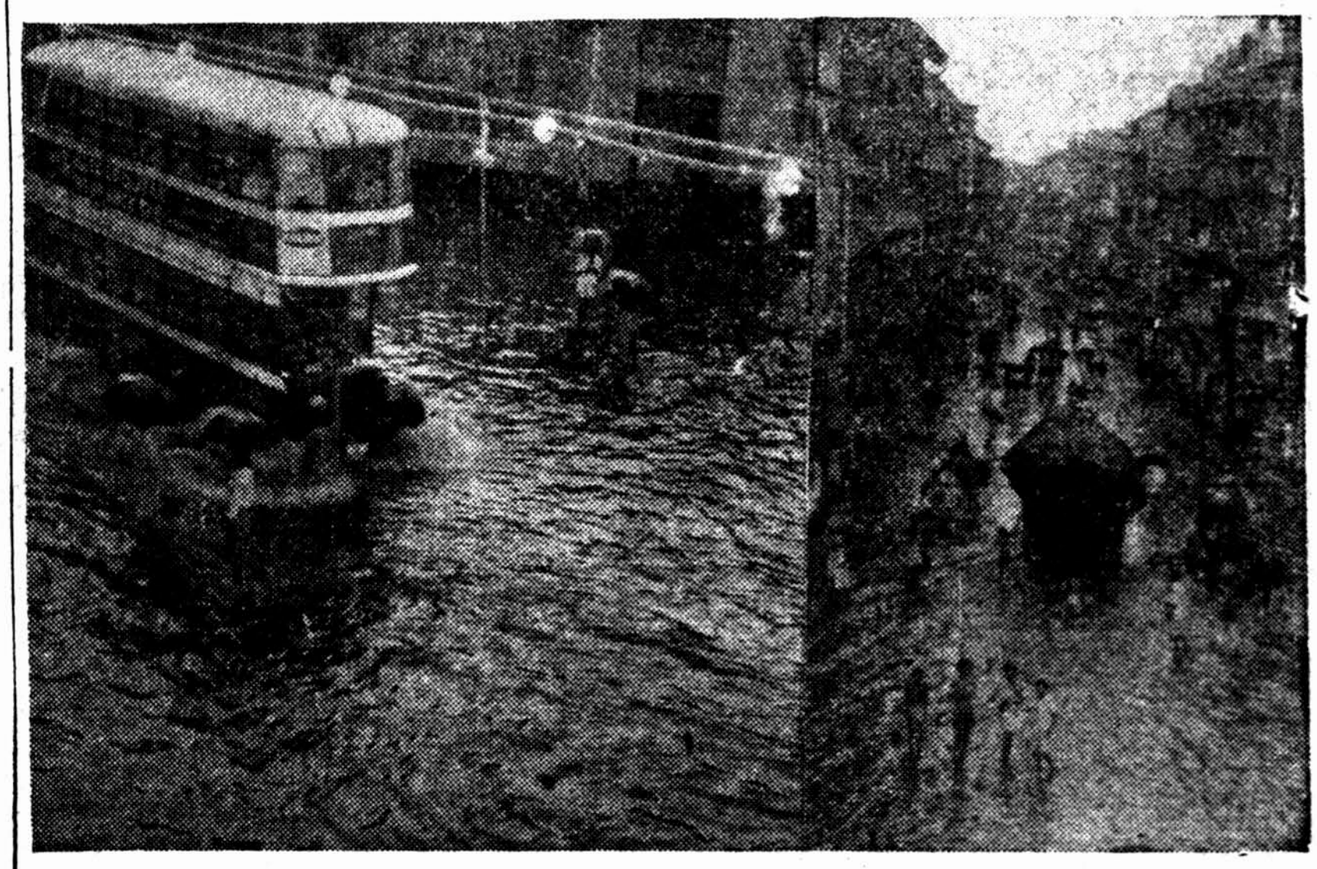
NEPAL SUSPENDS I.N.A. SERVICE

KHATMANDU, June 21 (PTI): Nepal Government today ordered the immediate suspension of the Indian National Airways' Calcutta-Khatmandu service till further orders on charge of their refusal to ensure safety of passengers and failure to obey official instructions.

Mystery Planes Over Swedish Town

STOCKHOLM, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): Two unidentified aircraft flew over Nykoeping, Central Sweden, last Monday, the Swedish defence staff said in a communique today.

HEAVY RAINS FLOOD CITY STREETS



Left: View of Golpitha following downpour on Saturday morning. The bus is trying to negotiate the flood waters. Right: Plight of truck and pedestrians in Null Bazar.

Torrential Rain Floods City Roads

WATER-LEVEL IN LAKES GOES UP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INCESSANT torrential rains inundated low-lying areas of Central Bombay, flooded rail tracks causing serious disorganisation of train services and shot up the lake levels in Bombay today.

From morning to shortly before midnight, it was a continuous heavy downpour which lowered the temperature. Nearly six inches of rain fell in Bombay between 8-30 a.m. and 11-30 p.m. today, bringing the total rainfall figure to 3.8 inches above normal.

The city's transport was completely paralysed. Two of the tracks on the Central Railway went out of commission and a crippled train service catered to the needs of hundreds of drenched and tired passengers who had to put in long hours of waiting before catching a train.

Several roads of the city, particularly in North Bombay were fully flooded and buses plying on the route had to make a detour to reach their destination. The part of Vincent Road between Parel Tram Terminus and Dadar was entirely out of bounds for all vehicular traffic and more than three motor cars and a score of taxis were marooned on the roads.

The Central Railway authorities reported tonight that several trains had to be cancelled due to floods. A boulder fell on the track near Bhore Ghat causing delay in the arrival of all mail trains at Victoria Terminus. The incident occurred at 4-30 p. m. but normal service was resumed at 6 p.m

WATER IN LAKES

The rains were accompanied by squally winds which blew over the city at a maximum speed of 36 miles per hour. Rainfall recorded at the lake areas till this morning were: Tulsi nine inches, Pawai and Vihar eight inches and Tansa two inches.

The local cautionary signal No. 3 was hoisted at the Bombay Port Trust while all incoming and outgoing aircraft suffered delay in the landing and take-off

The Santa Cruz Weather Bureau said at midnight today that Colaba had recorded two inches of rain between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. while Santa Cruz recorded 5.44 inches between 8-30 a.m. and 9-30 p.m.

The Bureau predicted that in Bombay city and suburbs the frequency and intensity of rain will decrease on Sunday, particularly towards noon.

Air-India 'Dakotas' Diverted To Poona

POONA, June 21 (PTI): Heavy rains in Bombay city and suburbs this afternoon resulted in three Air-India 'Dakotas' being diverted to Poona from the Santa Cruz aerodrome.

An officer of the Poona aerodrome said today that the 'Dakotas', one from Delhi, one from Madras and another from Calcutta scheduled to land at Bombay this afternoon were diverted to Poona if an "all clear" signal is received by early tomorrow morning from the Santa Cruz aerodrome, the planes would be leaving for Bombay by seven a.m. , the officer added.

THREAT OF REVOLT IN TELANGANA

P. D. F. Member's Terms To Hyderabad Government

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 21 (PTI).

MR. V. D. Deshpande, leader of the People's Democratic Front warned the Hyderabad Government today that the peasants of Telengana would "rise in revolt" again, if the present Government "ruled in an autocratic way."

Mr. Deshpande was speaking on his cut motion on demands for grants totalling Rs. 348 lakhs moved in the State Assembly by Home Minister Mr. D. G. Bindu. Mr. Deshpande said normally in Telengana could be restored only if the Government gave up its present "vindictive policy towards the Communists." He said his party was prepared to face all the charges against its members provided the Treasury benches also brought to book its members against whom also were "grave" charges of anti-social activities.

Replying to the Chief Minister, who asked whether it was not a fact that the Communist Party was guided by Moscow, Mr. Deshpande said it was absurd to suggest that his Party was guided by another country. He appealed to the Government to release all detenus, undertrials and other political prisoners and promised that the Communist Party would then surrender its arms. By such a step, he said, an era of peace could be ushered in the state.

The Assembly rejected about 20 cut motions and voted the demands.

INDIA NEEDS 165 RUNS TO AVOID INNINGS DEFEAT

Mankad 14 Runs Short Of Century

LONDON, June 21 (PTI).

INDIA was fighting an uphill task in the Second Test against England and when the play closed on the third day of the match India was still 165 runs in arrears of England's first innings total with eight wickets in hand.

Details Of Play

LONG before play was due to start on the third day of the Second Test Match between England and India the popular seats were full and spectators were sitting three deep on the grass behind the boundary ropes.

Slight rain began to fall at 10-15 but lasted only a few minutes though the sky remained grey and overcast. England started the day 57 runs ahead, having scored 292 for five wickets in reply to India's first inning 235.

Despite the gloomy skies the crowd continued to increase, and there seemed every prospect that later the gates would have to be closed.

One advantage held by India was that after three overs, the new ball would be available. Conditions suggested that the swing bowlers would derive some help as long as the ball retained its shine.

When Evans shaped to meet the first ball of the day he found himself ringed by seven fieldsmen. But in his next over Mankad took away this intimidating field.

Hazare bowled from the other end, cutting the ball leg with his round-arm action in which he delivered the ball from a little above shoulder height.

Evans was off the mark with a leg glance from Mankad but the left arm slows worried him considerably. He was inclined to begin a forward stroke before the bowler had released the ball, and several times had to check himself and stab it away.

Hazare troubled him much less and when he hit a half volley from India's Captain wide of midwicket for the first boundary of the day he sent the total to 301.

DAZZLING LATE CUT

For the first quarter of an hour Evans received nearly all the bowling and a dazzling late cut by him off Mankad, took his score to eleven in that time—equal to Graveney's total after an hour's batting.

Because of the early uneasiness of Evans against Mankad, Hazare refrained from calling for the new ball and instead, brought Ghulam Ahmed, the off spinner, into the attack with Mankad.

Evans, however, swept the new bowler for four and two in the first over.

When at the end of half an hour, England's total rose by 26 runs, Evans had scored seventeen.

He followed immediately with cuts for four and two off successive balls from Mankad.

Evans is notoriously uneasy against a new ball at the start of his innings and Hazare's delay in bringing it into use seemed surprising. Possibly, however, some slight unfitness of Phadkar caused him to hesitate, because when he did call for the new ball he gave it to Umrigar to share with Ramchand.

Twice in his first over Ramchand had leg before appeals but none looked to be very close.

In fact, Graveney must have touched the ball the first time because when the batsmen ran, Umpire Chester made no attempt to signal a leg bye.

His eye in, Evans was not worried by any bowler. A firm thrusting stroke by him to midons right brought him another boundary and his bat became straighter in defence.

Evans was repeating his triumph of the first test. His sixth four, a late cut against Umrigar took the partnership to fifty in the same number of minutes.

GRAVENEY'S BOUNDARY

After playing carefully for nearly an hour Graveney began looking for more chances to score. A cover drive which flashed to the boundary followed a perfect late cut off Ramchand and he put his full power into a number of off drives which must have sting the hands of the men stopping them. In his usual adventurous fashion Evans risked his luck and one skied hit fell only a few yards behind Hazare at cover. England's total rose by sixty in the first hour.

Some check to the scoring rate came when Hazare began to bowl well outside the off stump to a deep set field. Evans reached 50 out of 83 in 80 minutes with a typically slashed square drive and he kept the 80,000 crowd in high spirits with his breakneck running between wickets.

EVANS UNPERTURBED

Nothing worried Evans. He chased a leg cutter from Hazare and late cut it superbly. Then he swept Mankad for another boundary which took the stand to hundred in 96 minutes.

His share of these runs were 61.

When Shinde went on at 393 Evans pulled the first ball—a full toss—for another four runs which enabled him to equal his Leeds score of 66.

The next ball whizzed past Shinde's head before crashing against the pavilion rails. The third of the over was glanced to fine leg and apparently without looking at the fieldsmen who had raced and gathered the ball Evans turned and raced home for the fourth run.

From the last three balls of the over the batsmen took singles making fifteen from the over. This was rich entertainment.

The crowd laughed and cheered at the triumph of probably the biggest personality in English Cricket today.

EVANS AT IT

Evans went on his merry way obviously enjoying every minute. He slashed, cut, drove and pulled vigorous at nearly every ball and Hazare simply could not set a field to check him. With successive fours off Mankad, Evans reached 91 ten minutes before lunch.

Graveney did his best to give Evans as much of the bowling as possible to enable him to score a century before lunch but he failed short by two runs.

Evans played a grand innings and he and Graveney had put England completely on top with their unbroken stand of 147 runs in two hours.

To this point Evans had hit 15 fours. England then led by 204 runs.

When Mankad finished his over the clock on the tower by which the umpires were keeping time showed that nearly two minutes before lunch remained.

Umpire Chester stood ready at the bowler's wicket prepared to allow another over but by the time Hazare had walked from midoff and taken off his cap the minute hand was on the half hour and the umpire took off the bails.

In the second over after lunch Evans reached his century after batting for two hours and five minutes. He had made his runs out of 151 and had hit 15 fours.

His next stroke was a soaring pull drive from Mankad his sixteenth four.

In the next over Evans jumped out to Ghulam Ahmed and the bowler took a low hard catch with both hands.

Although he enjoyed some luck Evans played one of his finest innings and one which showed up the excessive caution in the last hour yesterday.

This was only the fifth century of Evans' career but his second in test cricket. He made the same score against West Indies at Manchester in 1950.

With Jenkins as his partner Graveney took over the main attacking role but Jenkins seemed as eager as Evans to scamper between the wickets.

Graveney did not survive Evans by many minutes. In trying a square-cut off Ghulam Ahmed he snicked the ball to the wicket keeper Mantri who took his third catch of the innings.

Graveney's polished innings of three hours and a quarter contained five fours.

India were handicapped by Phadkars inability to bowl. He was suffering from groin trouble. But this did not keep him out of the field.

JENKINS STUMPED

India's troubles were a long way from being over. Jenkins and Laker settled down to another profitable partnership against tired bowlers and in nine hours and a quarter the total reached 500.

This was England's second total of such a size in 17 tests against India. Their highest score is 571 for eight at Manchester in 1936.

At 506 Jenkins darted down the pitch, hit across a flighted slow from Mankad, and was smartly stumped. Throughout the pounding they received India fielded better than yesterday, especially good work being done by D. K. Gaekwad still fielding substitute for Adhikari who damaged his knee early in England's innings. The ninth wicket fell at 514 Bedser lifting an easy catch to midoff.

Still India were not finished with the England "tail."

Trueman cracked Mankad for four and six—the first of the innings—and hit Ghulam Ahmed to the leg boundary. Then he was bowled trying to repeat the hit.

The England innings closed for 537 at 25 minutes to four with a lead of 302.

The bowling figures tell their own story of the work accomplished by Mankad, Ahmed and Hazare.

In spite of his 73 overs in the match Mankad again went in first for India and took three runs from Bedser's opening over. He slashed away merrily, just as in the first innings.

India's hopes of making a fighting reply recorded when Bedser knocked Roy's stump out of the ground with the first ball of his second over. Not only did Bedser whip his body into every delivery, but an occasional ball from him kept low.

Although he did not field, Adhikari was able to bat and he came next, promoted from fifth to first wicket.

He must have thought his luck was out when May, from whose hit he received his knee injury, accidentally struck him on the back of the head when throwing into Evans. After a minute or so spent in rubbing his head, Adhikari continued his innings, but the stroke with which he avoided a "pair of ducks" did not inspire confidence.

The desperate position of his side did not worry Mankad. When Trueman bowled him a slower ball he opened his shoulders and half drove, half pulled him against the pavilion rails. Jenkins came in for even bigger punishment. Mankad pulled his second ball for a six and swept his fifth for four.

In the first innings Mankad took six from the fourth ball bowled in the innings by Jenkins.

Adhikari took his cue from his partner and, after driving Laker beautifully through the covers, swept Jenkins to midwicket. The freedom of the batsmen was most praiseworthy considering the bad start and the poor light. Another boundary by Mankad, the fifth of the innings so far, carried the total to 52 in 45 minutes. As the players left the field for tea, drizzling rain began.

2ND WICKET FELL

India's second wicket fell ten minutes after tea when Trueman knocked back Adhikari's off stump. The batsman shaped to play towards mid-on and was inside the ball.

Hazare began as he usually does, with a punched off drive off his back foot.

Both he and Mankad played confidently against the pace attack of Trueman and the medium fast bowling of Bedser. Neither seemed worried by extremely poor light and when Bedser bowled a no ball, Mankad moved swiftly into position and pulled him splendidly for four, so taking his score to 50 out of 63 in 80 minutes.

From the next ball, Mankad gave a chance to Evans, but the ball went on from the wicketkeeper's gloves to the boundary.

England's tal wagged merrily after the dismissal of Evans and Graveney and the last three pairs took the total from 468 to 537.

At a quarter past six the umpires consulted about the light but, bad as it was, they decided play could continue.

A few minutes later they discussed the matter again and this time agreed that the light was too bad.

So the day ended ten minutes from the appointed time, with India still wanting 165 to save an innings defeat.

At close Mankad needed 14 runs for his century. He had batted splendidly for 2¼ hours and hit one six and 9 fours.

Altogether 382 runs were scored in the day.

SCORE-BOARD

INDIA (1st innings) 235

ENGLAND (1st innings)

Len Hutton c Mantri b Hazare	150
R. T. Simpson b Mankad	53
P. B. H. May c Mantri b Mankad	74
D. C. Compton lbw Hazare	6
T. W. Graveney c Mantri b Ghulam Ahmed	73
A. J. Watkins b Mankad	0
T. G. Evans c and b Ghulam Ahmed	104
R. O. Jenkins st Mantri b Mankad	21
J. Laker not out	23
A. V. Bedser c Ramchand b Mankad	3
F. S. Trueman b Ghulam Ahmed	17
Extras	13
Total	537

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-106, 2-264, 3-272, 4-292, 5-292, 6-451, 7-468, 8-506, 9-514.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	27	8	44	0
Ramchand	29	8	67	0
Hazare	24	4	53	2
Mankad	73	24	196	5
Ghulam Ahmed	43.4	12	106	3
Shinde	6	0	43	0
Umrigar	4	0	15	0

INDIA (2nd innings)

V. Mankad not out	86
P. Roy b Bedser	0
H. Adhikari b Trueman	16
V. S. Hazare not out	24
Extras	11
Total (for 2 wkts.)	137

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-59.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bedser	13	5	22	1
Trueman	10	1	43	1
Jenkins	7	1	25	0
Laker	6	1	24	0
Watkins	4	0	12	0

ROBINSON MAY VACATE TITLE

NEW YORK, June 21 (UPA): The New York Boxing Commission ruled provisionally on Friday that Sugar Ray Robinson's middleweight crown will be vacated automatically if he takes the light-heavyweight title from Joey Maxim on Monday night.

Commission Chairman Robert Christenderry announced this decision would hold for the fight unless "some evidence" presented at the meeting of boxing commissioners on Monday to show boxing would be benefited by letting Robinson hold two titles.

IOA Latest Bombshell

BOMBAY, Saturday (PTI):—Though only a fortnight remains for the scheduled departure of India's second and final batch of competitors to the Helsinki Olympic Games, the Indian Olympic Association is certain of sending only the hockey, football and athletic teams, according to the Association's latest circular to the secretaries of its Affiliated National Sports Federations.

The circular termed the other teams already approved as "doubtful starters" due to lack of funds.

The circular said, that the "position regards to funds in alarming" and to add to that the Government of India reduced its grant-in-aid from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 70,000 and that contributions from State Governments were not as handsome as in 1948, while some State Governments had declined to contribute any towards the olympic venture. This had resulted in a "large gap between expected income and anticipated expenditure."

So, except hockey, football and athletics which were given top priority, the question of sending other teams was uncertain, "unless donations pour in or the National Federations concerned help", the circular explained.

The hockey, football and athletic teams will form the first batch and will leave India on June 23.

WRESTLER'S AMATEUR STATUS CHALLENGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The amateur status of the Punjab middle weight wrestler, Sohan Singh, who is one of the six wrestlers selected for the Helsinki Olympics, has been questioned by the Bengal wrestler K. P. Roy.

Roy, who is a contender for the middle weight berth in the team, lost to Sohan Singh in the Selection trials held in Calcutta on May 24 and 25.

Roy has represented his case to the Indian Olympic Association through the Bengal State Wrestling Association.

Roy, as proof of his contention, has furnished the I.O.A. with two printed pamphlets in which Sohan Singh was billed to fight Sadho Pahelwan and Gongai, the well-known professional wrestlers of Benares, in Benares on November 13 and 16, 1951, respectively. The pamphlets contained the programmes of professional wrestling competitions.

The World Olympics are confined to amateurs only and the Indian Olympic Association is now examining the antecedents of Sohan Singh to make sure whether he is an amateur.

SEDGMAN BEATS ROSE IN FINAL

London Grasscourt Tennis Championship

LONDON, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Sedgman, in a great eve of Wimbledon triumph, today won the men's singles in the London Grasscourt Championships at Queens Club here when he beat his compatriot Mervyn Rose, 10-8 6-2.

Rose who is seeded number eight for the All-England Championships, had reached the final after beating Vic Seixas (United States) and Ken McGregor (Australia) and he put up a hard fight in the final but Sedgman, favourite for the Wimbledon title was right on the top of his form.

After a hard first set in which Rose played a fine all-court game Sedgman really showed his class and swept his opponent off the Court.

Mrs. Hazel Redick-Smith of South Africa won the women's singles defeating Miss Betty Wilford, of Britain, 7-5 6-1.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. Central Railway vs Amateurs.

5-40 p.m. Dynamos vs Francis Goans (First Division Harwood League).

Several Surprises In American Athletics

LONG BEACH (California), June 21.

GEORGE RHODEN of Jamaica, world 400 metres record holder was beaten in the event in the American Athletic Union championships here last night by America's Mal Whitfield.

Whitfield won in 46.4 seconds with Rhoden second. Another Jamaican star Herby McKenley, who formerly held the world record failed to qualify for the semi-finals, finishing only fourth in his heat.

McKenley finished second and Whitfield third behind Arthur Wint of Jamaica in the olympic 400-metres in London in 1948.

Several records were broken on the opening day of the two-day meeting from which the first six in almost all the events qualify for the final Olympic "tryouts" next week.

Curtis Stone set up a championship and American native record with 30 minutes 33.4 seconds in the 10,000 metres; Parry Obrien's 57 feet 4-3/8 inches in the shot was a new American figure; Henry Laskau broke the championship record for the 3,000 metres walk with 12 minutes 52.7 seconds.

Stone, together with Fred Wilt and Horace Ashenfelter, who were second and third in the 10,000 metres qualified for the American Olympic team.

Jim Fuchs, world record holder in the shot put, was beaten into second place in the event by Obrien's fine throw. He recorded 56 feet 11-1/2 inches.

Winners of other events were: 100-METRES: Dean Smith 10.5 seconds; 400-METRES HURDLES: Charley Moore (holder) 51.2 seconds; HAMMER: Tom Bane 179 feet 11-1/2 inches; JAVELIN: Bill Miller, 236 feet one inch; LONG JUMP: George Brown (holder) 25 feet 9 inches.

The championships finish today. Leading performers will be joined in the final Olympic tryouts in Los Angeles on June 27 and 28 by athletes qualifying from the National College championships and the All-Services championships of the armed forces.

Wimbledon Lawn Tennis

SAVITT HEAVILY FAVOURED

WIMBLEDON, England June 21 (UPA): Champion Dick Savitt of the U. S. will open the 66th Wimbledon Lawn Tennis championships on Monday when he appears in the curtain raiser match on the famed Centre Court against India's No. 1 player Naresh Kumar.

Savitt is heavily favoured.

Top favourite at two to one Frank Sedgman of Australia will play Spain's Jaime Bartroli and in other first round matches Gardner Mulloy of the U. S. will play V. Skoneckie, self-exiled Pole.

Herb Flam of the U. S. will play South Africa's Owen Williams.

Philippines Felcissimo Ampon will meet tall 18-year old Hamilton Richardson of the U. S.

Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt will play Billy Knight of Britain and Vic Seixas of the U. S. will oppose India's No. 2 player, Narendra Nath.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONGRESS AT HELSINKI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, has received an invitation for the above Congress to be held at Helsinki (Finland) from the 5th to 8th August 1952, immediately after the Olympic meet. The Congress is going to be held under the auspices of the Minister of Education and is mainly intended for Scientists and senior teachers of Physical Education.

The Executive committee of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, is seriously thinking of sending their representative for the said Congress.

Soccer Washed Out In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The incessantly heavy downpour in the City caused soccer games at the Cooperage and Parel to be cancelled owing to the waterlogged condition of the grounds.

OLYMPIC HOCKEY

Draw Is Announced

HELSINKI, June 21: India's first match in the Olympic Hockey Tournament will be on July 17 against the winners of the first round game between Switzerland and Austria.

On July 18 Pakistan meet the winners of the match between Italy and France.

Full draw in the championship fixed by the International Hockey Federation and issued by the Olympic Organising Committee is:

July 15: Finland vs. Britain, Switzerland vs. Austria; Poland vs. Belgium.

July 16: Germany vs. United States; Italy vs. France.

July 17: India vs. Switzerland or Austria; Poland or Belgium vs. Finland or Britain.

July 18: Holland vs. Germany or United States; Italy or France vs. Pakistan.

July 20: Two Semifinals.

July 22: Match for third and fourth places between semi-final losers.

July 24: Final.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, June 21 (PTI): The Senior Division Football matches this evening resulted as follows:—

B. N. Railway 2, Mohammedan Sporting 1;

Police 1, George Telegraph 0;

East Bengal 0, Rajasthan 0.

U. N. SOCIAL WELFARE SCHOLARSHIPS

All concerned are reminded that June 30, 1952, is the last date for receipt by the Ministry of Education (Scholarships Division) Government of India, of applications for the United Nations Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships.

These scholarships and fellowships are to be awarded mainly in the following fields of observation:

(a) Social Service, (b) Social Defence, (c) Migration, (d) Housing and (e) Standard of living.

The Government of India is to recommend to the United Nations Organisation suitable candidates for the award of these fellowships and scholarships.

The duration of the Scholarships is normally for a year and that of the Fellowships about three to six months. Only persons with adequate academic qualifications and engaged in Social Welfare Services are eligible to apply.

Hyderabad Judge Passes Away

HYDERABAD, June 21, (PTI): Mr Suryanarayana Rao, (53) a judge of the Hyderabad High Court, passed away this evening. He was suffering from tuberculosis for some time.

CREATE CADRE OF SPEAKERS

NEHRU'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS PARTY

NEW DELHI, June 21, (PTI): The convenors of the State and the Standing Committees of the Congress Party in Parliament and the Executive Committee of the Party met separately here today and discussed matters of organisational importance.

In a one-hour address, the leader of the Party, Mr. Nehru is understood to have told the convenors as to what they were expected to do both inside and outside the Parliament.

Inside the Parliament, he said, they had to create a cadre of speakers for the Party and outside keep the closest and constant touch with the masses.

Mr. Nehru also reviewed the achievements of the Government in the fields of scientific and engineering development.

To the Executive, which met for the second time during the current session of Parliament, Mr. Nehru is believed to have explained the idea underlying the formation of the state and the Standing Committees. In his opinion these committees were to function more as study groups than as advisory bodies.

Maternity Hospital Mystery

MADRAS, June 21 (PTI): Doctors and nursing staff of a city maternity hospital were mystified today to find two babies dead in a water tub in the hospital.

The babies — three and seven days old — were left by their mothers in their respective beds when they went to the bath-room. When they returned, the babies were missing.

A search was immediately made in the hospital and bodies of the babies were found floating in a tub containing about 2½ feet of water.

Plea For Four-Power Meeting On Germany

LEEDS, ENGLAND, June 21, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Hartley Shawcross, Attorney-General in Britain's former Labour Party Government, today called for a Four Power private conference on Germany.

The Russians were seeking such a conference and Britain would make a grave mistake to turn it down out of hand, he said.

"I do not think that an open and public conference of the kind we have had in recent years would be useful" he told a Labour Party rally here.

"We used to deplore secret diplomacy that public diplomacy since the war has produced only public haggling and the aggravation of difference".

SAMBAMURTHI WANTS MADRAS

Formation Of Andhra State

KAKINADA, June 20, (PTI): Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, former Speaker of the Madras Assembly and a prominent Andhra leader, urged Andhras not abandon their claim on Madras city when demanding formation of an Andhra State.

Mr. Sambamurthi who was addressing a public meeting here last evening said that the J.V.P. (Jawaharlal -Vallabhbhai- Pattabi Sitaramayya) report could not be implemented according to the demand of the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee in their resolution at Kakinada as the Rayalseema people did not want Andhra Province without Madras.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee which met here on June 6 had unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Central Government to take steps to form Andhra State on the basis of the J.V.P. report.

China's Tip To India

DR. KUMARAPPA'S SUGGESTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, President of the All India Village Industries Association and the renowned Gandhian Economist, accused Pandit Nehru of too much of pro-American tendencies. He said: "There is no greater devotee than Pandit Nehru of the United States of America".

Dr. Kumarappa, who was inaugurating here today the first conference of the India China Friendship Association attended by delegates from all over India, deploring the lack of patriotism of Indians said "Everything in Russia is Russian but in India everything is American."

"Whatever America touches," Dr. Kumarappa said, "becomes leprous. They have touched, Eastern Erope, Japan and Korea and they are finished. "Now they were slowly toching India and Nehru seemed to be welcmoing it, he added. It was one of the strangest things, he said, that Americans had become experts of rural development of India.

Dr. Kumarappa put forward a strong plea to Indians for studying and adopting the land reforms in China by which China, "an erstwhile colleague of India in starvation" was today supplying grain to India.

He said that land should be taken over by the state and distributed to the peasants equitably without paying any compensation to the landlords as had been done in China and the state should accept revenue in kind as well as in cash. The produce of the fields as well as of the village industries should be priced in such a way as to provide for the farmer and craftsman adequately.

Dr. Kumarappa expressed the opinion that a permanent and stable economic structure could only emerge in India through "non-violent economy," but the Congress, which "touched the fringe" of that objective prior to freedom, was "drifting further and further from it" after assuming power. The Congress, he said, was as far the Gandhism today as the "so-called Indian Communists" were from Communism.

THREE INJURED IN BOMB EXPLOSION

NALGONDA, June 21, (PTI): Three persons were injured, one of them seriously, when a bomb exploded in the house of the Nalgonda Town Congress Committee President.

The injured persons were labourers who were working in the house and they have been admitted in the general hospital.

Police recovered an unexploded hand-grenade from the house and are investigating.

VILLAGERS CHASE DACOITS

CALCUTTA, June 21, (PTI): Members of a village resistance party in Sandeshkhali area of 24-Parganas district chased a gang of dacoits on Tuesday last and overpowered three of them. The dacoits were retreating after a raid in the area under cover of gun-shots, according to reports received at the police headquarters here.

Another report from Bongaon stated that three pipe guns and many cartridges were recovered by the police following searches in two houses in the locality. One person was arrested in this connection.

Dr. Gupta For Boston

Dr. O. P. Gupta of the C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay has been admitted as an intern and accepted as a participant in the Exchange-Visitor Programme of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children under the U. S. Information and Educational Act. He will leave for Boston in August this year.

The Punjab Legislative Council on Friday passed the Punjab Appropriation (Second Vote on Account) Bill, 1952, as passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly and adjourned till July 14.

RACE FOR ATOMIC LEADERSHIP OF THE SEAS

WASHINGTON, June 21, (PTI-Reuter): Britain and the United States are racing for atomic leadership of the seas.

Scientists and engineers of both nations are now working on the construction of atom-powered submarines and on blueprints of atomic engines for surface vessel.

Official belief there is that the United States with its greater technical facilities, already has a formidable lead with advanced work on its atomic sumbarine, the 'Nautilus'.

American atomic authorities have little doubt that Russia is also working on atomic sea power presumably concentrating on a sumbarine power plant.

President Truman announced a week ago that the atom-powered engine for the 'Nautilus' was now "almost complete" and that a hull had already been built.

Details of British progress have been kept secret but it is known here that her scientists and engineers have already designed an atomic engine, for a submarine, and plan to begin construction work this year.

British official sources reported that work was expected to start sometime this year on a sumbarine atom engine estimated to cost about 750,000 sterling.

It is expected in Washington that even if Britain built a power plant this year it would be at least three or four years before it would be in use driving an ocean-going vessel.

But, the United States plans to take over the completed 'Nautilus' in 1954—and President Truman's statements on the progress of construction, made at the 'Nautilus' keel-laying ceremonies on June 14, caused speculation here that the submarine might already be ahead of schedule.

He said the almost complete engine would start running "soon" in readiness for thorough tests.

PRISON MUTINY IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 21, (PTI-Reuter): Brazilian forces fought a bloody battle today with convicts, who escaped to the mainland after mutinying on the island of Achieta.

Reports said the engagement was outside Taurate, about 150 miles from here, and heavy losses were inflicted on the mutineers.

Government forces had gone out from the town to meet the convicts, striking inland towards Guaratinguета.

Other forces were chasing the mutineers. Ubatuba, town closest to the island, which has threatened by the men, had been occupied by military forces.

Some 350 convicts took part in the mutiny yesterday, overpowering guards, killing at least ten as well as five civilian workers, seizing 60 rifles, six light-machine guns, four heavy machineguns and 20,000 rounds of ammunition from the armoury.

They captured boats and made for the mainland, disembarking on beaches at Ubatumirin and Iporim, north of Ubatuba.

LABOUR LEADER RELEASED

After Giving Undertaking

SINGAPORE June 21, (PTI):: Mr. Peter Williams a member and former Secretary of the Singapore Labour Party, was released today after being detained for a week under Emergency Regulations.

Government statement said the release followed Mr. William's undertaking to withdraw a resolution at a Party Council meeting seeking amnesty for Communist guerillas and recognition of the outlawed Malayan Communist Party.

When he was arrested the Government said it considered Mr. William's intention to move this resolution was "a danger to the maintenance of public order".

RIFT IN PUNJAB CONGRESS RANKS

Clash Of Opinions Over State's Policy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MOGA, June 21.

PURSUIT of conflicting courses of action, which became a matter of frequency between the State Congress and the Government of Punjab (I) right from the first Bhargava Ministry in the State, is being made with greater firmness by both of them, even after the installation of a Cabinet after the choice of Congress

The clash of opinions was first demonstrated in 1950 when the then Chief Minister, Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava refused to withdraw the 50 per cent enhancement in the water rates as had been requested by the State Congress. The disharmony was further accentuated when the State Government decided to revive the institution of Zaildari and the State Congress opposed this move tooth and nail.

SCARCITY CONDITIONS

The present Ministry received its first opposition from the State Congress when Prof. Mota Singh, M.L.A., in his report of the tour of scarcity areas of Hissar conducted on behalf of the Congress, stated that the famine situation in Hissar was much more horrible than given out by the Government, that the Government relief was inadequate, and the policy of the State Government was ineffective. The Government, on the other hand, are still claiming to have done and to be doing the best possible under the circumstances.

DECONTROL

Again, a few days back, immediately after his election as the President of the State Congress, Gyani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, M.P., made a strong plea for decontrol and derationing of foodgrains in the Punjab in view of a surplus produce in the State. Contrary to this, the Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Sri Ram Sharma has been repeatedly asserting that a decontrol is neither advisable nor feasible.

SWISS REACHED 27,000 FEET

KATHMANDU, June 21, (PTI): Raymond Lambert, toeless and powerfully built Alpinist, and Tensing, leader of Nepali Sherpa porters had climbed well above 27,000 feet before the Swiss Himalayan expedition to Mount Everest was forced to retreat due to bad weather, according to a reliable source here.

Earlier reports by Nepalese Home Ministry that Swiss had reached 26,000 feet was underestimated, this source added.

The source said it was the sixth camp which was fixed at 26,000 feet. But the advance camp which was set up by Lambert and Tensing was higher than 27,000 feet.

Mountaineers Held Up

CALCUTTA, June 21 (PTI): The Indian mountaineering team attempting to climb the 22,650-foot high peak of Panch-Chuli in the Himalayas have been held up by heavy rain at the height of 15,600 feet, according to a report received here today. The reports added that the weather was expected to clear soon and the team hoped to reach the peak in a few days.

The team have made their base at the Panch-Chuli basin, 19,000 feet above sea level.

Arrests In Contai

CALCUTTA, June 21 (UPI): Twenty persons were arrested at Contai, Midnapore, yesterday while picketing and obstructing vehicular traffic in the town as a protest against the reduction in the number of primary schools in Midnapore district.

Hartal was also observed at Contai, Tamluk and Nandigram-Bazar.

OUR CONSTITUTION IN SANSKRIT

WAI, June 21 (H.S.): "Bharatasya Samvidhanam", the Sanskrit version of the Indian Constitution prepared by the Committee of Sanskrit scholars appointed by the Government of India, is now ready for sale, it is learnt here. The Committee which was entrusted with the translation work, included Tarka Tirth Shri Laxman Shastri Joshi, the eminent Sanskrit scholar of Wai and the high priest of the Somnath installation ceremony, and other Sanskrit pandits from Banaras. The Government has kept the price of the book as Rs. 2 only and published 1,000 copies for the present.

OPPOSITION PARTY IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, June 21 (PTI).—The Speaker announced in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday that he had recognised the United Peoples Front, a group of 19 non-Congress members led by Mr. J. Mohammed Imam, as the opposition party in the House.

CZECH-VENEZUELAN RELATIONS END

CARACAS, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announced last night that diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia had been broken off.

An official statement said the decision to break off relations was taken "in view of the attitude of the Czech envoy condoning Soviet charges that Soviet diplomatic representatives in Venezuela were being ill-treated.

No Surplus Rice To Give India

BURMESE OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT

MADRAS, June 21, (PTI): Mr. U. Kyin Saw, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister of Burma and leader of the Burmese Medical Mission now on a tour of India, told the PTI in an interview here today that Burma had hardly one grain of rice more than she had already committed herself to supply various countries, including India, under trade agreements.

He was referring to a statement attributed to him by a news agency from Bombay saying "that Burma was prepared to supply all her surplus rice of four million tons a year and India could adjust payment of the rice against the huge loan that Burma had taken from her".

Under the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement signed on September 29 last, Burma has agreed to supply Government of India 350,000 tons of rice of Government account and another 100,000 tons on trade account. Burma has similar agreements with Japan, Ceylon, Malaya and Indonesia to dispose of her over one million tons of surplus rice.

Mr. Saw also wished to make it perfectly clear that he made no mention of loan or any financial adjustment against supply of rice nor had he any authority to do so. "The figure of four million tons surplus again is an imagination", he said, as the total rice production of Burma at present is not that much. The production is estimated at about three and a half million tons.

"All that I did say", he said was that a third of the total production of rice in Burma was being exported at present, of which Indian got the biggest share and that because of close and friendly relations between the two countries Burma was always giving priority to India's needs".

Egypt's New Visa Scheme To Foreigners

CAIRO, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt's Interior Ministry officials in charge of issuing residence visas to foreigners, are faced with the task of evolving a detailed definition of the term "valuable foreigner."

According to the newly-promulgated Foreigners' Residence Act, 3-year residence visas may be granted to foreigners who "are rendering valuable service to Egypt." Others will get residence visas for shorter terms.

City Father's Right To Argue Against Corporation Upheld

HYDERABAD, June 21 (PTI).

A DIVISION bench of the Hyderabad High Court yesterday held that it was not open to a magistrate to refuse permission to a lawyer who is also a municipal councillor to appear on behalf of an accused in a case in which the Municipal Corporation is the complainant.

The point came up for decision on a reference made to the High Court by the Hyderabad District Magistrate of an order of a city magistrate prohibiting a lawyer from appearing for the accused in a case filed by the Corporation because he was a municipal councillor.

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act of 1950 provides that pleader-councillors cannot appear on behalf of the accused in which the corporation is the complainant. The Act also states that if they appear they will incur disqualification.

The court held that it was open to the lawyer either to continue as a pleader or as a municipal councillor and that it was not open to the court to refuse him permission to appear for an accused against the Corporation. It was for the Corporation to decide whether the member should be disqualified or not.

Governor Is Not Answerable To Court's Ruling

CALCUTTA, June 21 (PTI): The Calcutta High Court yesterday held that the Governor was not answerable to the mandate or writs or directions issued by any court.

This observation was made by Mr. Justice Bose in discharge the rule obtained by Biman Chandra Bose, an advocate, challenging the nominations by the Governor to the State Legislative Council.

Mr. Justice Bose said that no court could compel the Governor to exercise any power or to perform any duty—not could a court compel him to forbear from exercising his powers.

AFGHAN CHARGES AGAINST KARACHI

Air Routes Blockaded

MONTREAL, June 21 (UPA).

AFGHANISTAN on Friday charged Pakistan with blockading Afghan air routes and asked United Nations aviation agency to intervene.

The Afghan Communications Ministry cabled Council President Edward Warner at the International Civil Aviation Organisation headquarters here demanding "immediate and "effective action" to end the blockade.

The message which was read at ICAO Council session here stated that dispute between India and Pakistan put Afghanistan on the side of India which also sought international action against Pakistan.

The root of the trouble lay in Pakistan's refusal to let an Indian airline fly a 642-mile route over Pakistan from New Delhi to Kabul. The route which would save 1,900 miles, runs across the prohibited area which runs along the entire western boundary of Pakistan.

Afghanistan said Pakistan ignored repeated representations that the ban was "proving injurious to our air traffic."

ICAO, it is learned, will ask India and Pakistan for further information and in the meantime urge them to try to work it out between themselves.

Settlement In Sight

MONTREAL, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Indo-Pakistan dispute over the operation of a scheduled airline across Pakistan appeared today to be close to a settlement.

At a council meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organisation yesterday Pakistan and Indian High Commissioners to Canada agreed on a settlement procedure drawn up by a committee headed by Canadian delegate Brigadier C. S. Booth.

The negotiations were marked by the last-minute entry of Afghanistan into the dispute in the form of a diplomatic note which said the Pakistan action "is nothing short of a virtual blockade."

TIMELY DETECTION OF PLANE TROUBLE

KATHMANDU, June 21 (UPI): A smart detection of mechanical trouble by the pilot just during the take-off of an Indian National Airways service plane yesterday afternoon at Gaucher (Kathmandu) aerodrome saved what would have been an unhappy air accident.

The service plane scheduled to fly at ten hours this morning was delayed by four hours for Nepal Government's distinguished passenger, who could not arrive in time and when at 14 hours the plane started moving with all its 25 passengers on board, including General Mahabir, Nepal's Planning and Development Minister, the pilot detected some mechanical trouble. This disturbed the movement of one propeller, which if not detected timely, might have caused an accident in the air. Today's air service was cancelled till tomorrow.

Expenses Of Hyderabad Police Action

HYDERABAD, June 21 (PTI) Hyderabad's Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao informed a questioner in the state Assembly today that the entire expenses of the "police action" against Hyderabad in 1948 were borne by the India Government.

The Chief Minister said that he had no information of the actual expenses incurred by the India Government on this account.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPA) Democratic sources said on Friday night that Governor Adali Stevenson of Illinois decided to make himself available for Democratic presidential nomination.

An Administration official, who asked to remain unidentified, said he "heard" from White House officials that Stevenson solved "personal problems" that were keeping him out of the Presidential race.

AIDE OF BEY OF TUNIS COMMITS SUICIDE

TUNIS, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): Lieut. Chadley Ben Abdel Kader, former aide de camp to the Bey of Tunis, shot himself through the head tonight in the presence of a doctor called to examine him.

Lieut. Abdel Kader was dismissed by the Bey because his brother was said to be implicated in an alleged poisoning plot at the Bey's palace. He sought an interview with the Bey to ask for an explanation, but the request was refused.

DACOITS SENTENCED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, June 21: Each of a gang of eight persons, led by Yellappa received a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having committed dacoity under section 395 IPC, at the Sessions Court, Karwar District. All the accused are from Khanapur in Belgaum District. The victim of the dacoity was Mr. Sitaram Bhagwat, a Police Patil of Netargi village in Supa Petha.

'Queen Mary' Can Still Do It

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 21 (UPA): The "Queen Mary" can still do it. The 81,237 ton luxury liner eluded "enemy" submarines off the coast of France on Friday with a burst of speed from mighty engines and reached the safety of the open Atlantic, just the way she did during the war.

The "Queen Mary" with 1,900 passengers, sailed from Cherbourgh for New York during last night on a regular passenger run.

Ships, planes and submarines of nine Atlantic Pact nations were out to "sink" her in a naval manoeuvre.

BRONZE AGE BREAD

BERLIN, June 21 (PTI-Reuter): Well conserved bronze age bread has been found in a cave village during excavations in Thuringia, East Germany.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 9 Col 5)

secret weapons and the "iron curtain" and "bamboo curtain" will be things of the past.

* * *

Originally, Space Station was proposed as a jumping off ground for inter-planetary travel. The prospect of using it as a new front for raining death and destruction on poor mortals is too grim to contemplate; but Space will not surrender its secrets so esaily to man.

In Indian mythology there is reference to Space Station even at the time of the Puranas. A virtuous king by name Trishanku desired to reach heaven with his human frame. Being a disciple of the sage Vishwamitra, he approached him with a request to enable him to realise his last wish. Endowed with miraculous powers by his spiritual austerity and Yogic mastery, Vishwamitra despatched him alive to heaven. But when he reached the gate, Lord Indra would not admit him and threw him down headlong, hurtling through Space. Parachuting to earth, Trishanku cried aloud and prayed to Vishwamitra to save him from his doom. The sage arrested his fall, created a new heaven in Space and endowed it with human and plant life for Trishanku to carry on. This allegorical story is not without a lesson to the daredevils of science who want to pierce the Space curtain.

NEHRU SURVEYS PROBLEMS FROM KOREA TO KASHMIR

Assails Atlantic Pact Developments As Cover For Colonialism

(Continued from Page 12)

vestigation is to be made, it should be by a proper impartial authority acceptable to all the parties concerned."

Basic Approach

Explaining what he called "the basic approach," Mr. Nehru said that India felt that a solution to any problem should be sought in a peaceful manner.

"If you seek for peace in a warlike manner, the outcome usually is not peace. The real approach will have to be by the consent of all the parties and not unilaterally."

Asked whether the Government of India had received any information about the Communist charges. Mr. Nehru said that some committees appointed or invited by the Chinese Government had investigated them and issued reports. "But naturally if I may say, so they are unilateral, one-sided committees. They cannot be considered by others to be wholly impartial."

The Indian Cultural Mission, he told a questioner, had not submitted any report on this subject.

They were taken to some museum full of exhibits. But no final conclusion could be drawn except by scientists. How could a mission going round the country look into these matters and give any opinion?

Referring to the Soviet resolution in the Security Council on ratification of the Geneva Convention on germ warfare Mr. Nehru said, "I will certainly welcome the ratification, or if you like complete renunciation of the use of such weapons of warfare by all countries."

Talks With Alexander

Answering a question on his talks with the British Defence Minister Lord Alexander, Mr. Nehru said that he had discussed with Lord Alexander for about half-hour or so a number of points. Lord Alexander was very anxious that the truce negotiations at Pan Mun Jon should succeed.

When his attention was drawn to a London news report that India had made some suggestions about the Korean peace talks and especially of the prisoners issue Mr. Nehru said that he had not put forward any suggestions. He had certainly discussed that important matter. "We tried to explore possibilities and discussed it with various countries concerned. There are no particular suggestions. We do not take up any attitude about it. It is an exploratory attitude. If we feel something solid about which parties agree, we proceed on that basis."

Food Position

No General Decontrol

Mr Nehru declared here today that there was no question whatsoever of the Government of India going in for a general policy of decontrol.

Mr. Nehru, asked at a press conference whether the recent decontrol of food in Madras represented a major change in the food policy, said: "We propose to keep a close grip on the situation, and the controls wherever necessary. We may vary them in some cases here and there. Even so we shall keep the machinery and take other steps to prevent any rise in the prices. Wherever we can take a step without undue risks and can control prices, we take that step."

Asked whether, in view of the improved situation, Government proposed to import food next year, and if so what quantity, Mr. Nehru said that he could not give an exact figure of imports.

"If all goes well" Mr. Nehru said, "we should start the next year in a much more favourable position. With fair accumulation of stocks and with experience of this year, we ought to import less next year than we did during this year. How far it will be less, depends upon the monsoon and other factors. The wheat crop this year has thus far been very good."

Wheat To Pakistan

Asked whether the food situation had improved to such an extent as to enable the Government of India to give some wheat to Pakistan, Mr. Nehru remarked: "Certainly we can spare some. We can give it on any condition, either against rice or on some other basis. I think we have some reasons to expect a fairly good monsoon. We had bad luck for four years running and indications are that we will have good monsoon. Rayalaseema is having a heavy rain. Even with average luck, the food position should be an improving one, though we have to take great care, of every step.

A correspondent asked whether the present food policy was running counter to the recommendations of the Planning Commission. Mr. Nehru thought it was not so and said: "In fact, we are proceeding in consultation and cooperation with the Planning Commission, because the basic policy is to keep a firm control of prices.

Procurement is going on extraordinarily well all over India, in Madras too."

Ordinance In Offing

A correspondent—Do you expect that by 1953, the ten per cent deficit in India's food production would be wiped out?

Mr. Nehru said he was not in a position to fix a target. There was no doubt that India would have to import food next year and year after that, but the quantity would be progressively diminishing. The "Grow More Food" campaign was expected to yield better results. For example, there were still fairly large uncultivated arable areas. The settlement of displaced persons on evacuee properties had led to non-agriculturists taking possession of these lands which were not cultivated now, in Punjab and PEPSU.

The Government was at present examining all these questions. He believed that action was going to be taken now to pass legislation or issue ordinance to take possession of the land which was not cultivated. For the moment, he had in mind PEPSU only.

Asked whether it was not a fact that decontrol of food introduced at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi had failed and there would be a similar fate now, Mr. Nehru remarked: "The situation is basically different now, we have also got 4 1/2 years of experience more now."

PASSPORT SYSTEM

Mr. Nehru said that a large measure of agreement had been reached between India and Pakistan in regard to the passport system between the two countries. The passports which the Government of India proposed to issue would be simple ones and would be cheap as well.

LAND PROBLEMS

The Prime Minister said that the Planning Commission was now considering its approach to land problems and community projects "de novo". The Prime Minister had asked all the Chief Ministers to send him their views on various suggestions in regard to land reforms. The report of the Planning Commission might be delayed and be published by the end of July.

CENTRAL CABINET

Referring to a report in a Bombay weekly about an alleged crisis within the Central Cabinet, Mr. Nehru said, "I have not had a Cabinet in the last five years which has worked more smoothly and harmoniously than the present Cabinet which is functioning today."

Bengal Ministry

A number of questions were asked about the size of the West Bengal Ministry. The Prime Minister said. "I am not going to criticise or discuss the formation of state ministries".

Asked for his reaction to the fact that every fourth member of the Congress Assembly Party is a minister, Pandit Nehru jokingly replied "that shows division of responsibility".

Question:—What is your opinion about nomination of the Chief Minister to the Upper House?

Pt. Nehru said: "It is an undesirable thing as a rule".

But in Madras, added he, there was "rather extraordinary circumstances and specially reasons, and it was a little difficut specially to ask Rajaji to stand of election, to put the burden of election him. No doubt it is a special case and should not affect the general rule".

The Prime Minister replied to the criticism about deficit-financing.

As regards the ban on Soviet literature being sold by bookstalls on railways, the Prime Minister said, so far as I know, it was not so much a question of discouraging any particular national literature, but rather what they considered a highly propagandist literature containing all kinds of insinuations.

Other points made by the Prime Minister were:

TIBET

There is "nothing very definite "yet in the negotiations with the Chinese Government. The Indian representative at Lhasa and also the trade agent at Gyantse and the small guard posted there, would be kept so long as it was necessary and other arrangements were not made.

CEYLON

There is no particular point in sending a mission to Ceylon to study the situation there. "We know what is the situation" and if anything further was necessary that could be done by the high commissioner there.

LANGUAGE CONTROVERSY

Although we may carry on with English for a long time more there is bound to be a change over" and it could only be to Hindi. He however, agreed that the knowledge of Hindi should not be given an unfair advantage U.P.I. & P.T.I.

Shrikant Visits Sarvodaya Villages

Shri S. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, visited a few villages in the Sarvodaya Area, in Dahanu Taluka of Thana District, on Thursday. He inspected the schools at Kasa, Veti, Charoti Ghol and Tave, which have been built for Adiwasi children. He also witnessed the working of the Sarvodaya Co-operative Farming Society at Theronde and the Forests Labourers' Co-operative Societies at Manor (Palgar Taluka).

Shri Shrikant met a number of Adiwasis in their homes in the colony at Wagholi, which has been developed with Government aid. He advised them to see that their children attend schools regularly. He asked them to resort to jointenterprise in the field of farming, exploitation of forest coupes and cottage industries.

The Schedule Castes Commissioner was accompanied by Acharya Bhise, the Sanchalak, and Backward Class Officers of the district.

Mid-East Defence: Egypt's Stand

CAIRO, June 21: The Egyptian Government today reiterated its resolves not to consider any Western proposal for a Middle East defence until Britain concedes Egypt's twin "national aspirations" — evacuation of British forces from the Suez Canal zone and unity of the Nile Valley.

SATYAGRAHA FOR FRENCH INDIA MERGER

MADRAS, June 21 (PTI): The National Youth Congress of Karaikal has decided on launching a non-violent movement on Gandhian lines if "immediate merger" of all French settlements in South India with the Indian Union is not conceded by France, it is learnt here today.

The Karaikal National Youth Congress has, it is understood sent a memorandum to the French Government fixing July 31, 1952, as the deadline for conceding this demand. If this demand was not met by then, the Congress would embark on a non-violent movement in August to achieve its end.

DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY IN KOREA

Chinese Expert's Suggestion

KABUL, June 21 (PTI): Afghanistan's silk industry, which was introduced into the country over a thousand years ago by some camp followers of Chengez Khan, is to be developed. At present the industry survives on a modest scale in Herat northwest of Kabul near the Russian border.

At the request of the Afghan Government the United Nations have lent the services of a well-known Chinese sericulturist, Dr. Kintson Keh.

After a preliminary survey here last week, Dr. Keh expressed the view that the climate of Afghanistan was ideal for sericulture but the leaves of the local huge mulbery trees were much too tough for the delicate silk worms to munch. He therefore proposes to import grafts from China and Japan where mulbery trees do not attain a greater height than a big bush and produce soft leaves.

LIBRARIES, PRIME NEED OF THE NATION

Mrs. Pandit's Address At Book Festival

SIMLA, June 21 (UPI): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit said here yesterday that the institution of a network of libraries was the prime need of the country.

Inaugurating the three-day book festival organised by the Punjab Library Association here, she said that the role of libraries was as important as the educational institutions in the university. The library, she said, had a superiority that could not be matched by the university.

Mr. Tekchand, chairman of the Book Festival Committee said that about 6,000 books were received from foreign countries through their embassies and high commissions in India.

Kennan In Berlin

MOSCOW, June 21, (PTI-Reuter): United States Ambassador George Kennan flew to Berlin today in a special American four-engined aircraft.

He plans to spend ten days abroad, in Germany and England and is due to meet American Secretary of State Dean Acheson in London.

Oil Mill Workers' Protest March

POONA, June 21 (PTI): The Socialist-controlled Workers' Union of the Kirloskar Oil Mills at Kirkee has decided to take a "morcha" of the workers of the factory and their families to the Council Hall on June 26, when the monsoon session of the Bombay Legislature commences, to represent their grievances to the Government.

SIR HOMI MODY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sir Homi Mody has rejoined the Board of Tata Sons of which he was a director for a number of years prior to his appointment as Governor of U.P.

INDO-KASHMIR RELATIONS

(Continued from page 12)

If his ministers advise him to do something, he must do that even though the minister's advice might be against his own interests.

Constituent Unit

Lawyers might argue about these matters, said Mr. Nehru, "and we want to do things in a constitutional and legal manner. But the real thing is rather beyond the scope of legal argument. The basic thing is what is now or in future the connection of Kashmir with India. We proceed, and the Kashmir government proceeds, on the basis of Kashmir being a constituent unit of the federation or union of India with all the consequences that flow from it. The rest of the discussion is on details. This matter would have been settled long ago but for the fact that it was before the United Nations and we did not wish to hurry this.

Indo-Kashmir Relations

Replying ot further questions, Mr. Nehru said, "the real question is not about the head of the state, elected or otherwise, but the fundamental relationship of Kashmir with India. In regard to that there has been no argument and there is no room for argument, because the Constituent Assembly and the Government of Kashmir have stated repeatedly that Kashmir is a constituent unit of the federation or Union of India. In regard to details there might be certain arguments."

Subjects Of Accession

In regard to the subjects of accession, said Mr. Nehru, "first of all the Parliament of India has full powers; secondly, the President has power in so far as that applies; and thirdly, the supreme Court has power."

A correspondent said that in regard to the death penalty, the President had power to grant pardon. Would that power, he asked, apply in respect of a person sentenced to death in Kashmir?

Mr. Nehru said "I imagine so."

In connection with the election of a head of the state, Mr. Nehru recalled that originally, states in India were to have Governors elected on adult franchise. But that idea was given up to avoid conflicts between the elected head and the elected legislature of a state. It was not a question of conflict with the Centre. If the head was elected by Parliament or by a State Assembly, he said, presumably there was no conflict.

Plea For Finance Corporation In The Punjab

SIMLA, June 21 (PTI).—Rai Bahadur Sohanlal, President of the Punjab Branch of the Indian Chamber of Commerce who was addressing 39 annual general meeting of Indian Chamber of Commerce, urged the State Government here today to take steps to establish a State Finance Corporation on the lines of the Industrial Finance Corporation of the Central Government to facilitate long-term credit facilities to industrialists.

"If the Punjab's industrial potential has to be developed and industrialisation encouraged", Mr. Sohanlal said it was essential that the state must come forward to help in the procurement of men and material providing long term credit facilities.

Referring to nationalisation, Mr. Sohanlal said he had no doubt that State Government would follow the broad lines of the industrial policy of the Government of India namely that only key industries should be taken over by the State leaving the rest to private enterprise.

Japanese civilians will be asked to have their first "blackout" exercise since the end of the Pacific war early in July according to a United States Far East Air Force official.

AMERICAN MARKETS

N.Y. COTTON MARKET TURNS IRREGULAR

Further Rise In Wall Street

NEW YORK June 20 (UPA) :Cotton futures turned irregular after nearby July delivery climbed to a new high since early April.

Weakend realizing and increased hedge selling hit new crop months forcing them back to or below the previous close following a fair-sized morning advance.

July contract acted independently. It rose to 40.88 cents and held most of the gain at close. Usually accurate ring observers said, "It looked as though some of the diehard shorts were getting out of July before the first notice day next week."

The spread over October widened to 310 points at which level a leading spot interest sold around 3,000 bales but contracts were well absorbed.

Developments in July are expected to monopolize market attention for the immediate future. Open contracts in July at the start of trading totalled 423,700 bales.

While crop news was favourable some traders noted multiplying number of complaints about insect infestation of damage from Eastern Belt sections as well as from the South-west.

The market opened up five to eight points. It rose to gains of eight to 26 points then turned irregular in the afternoon dealings to close 19 higher to 4 points lower.

CLOSING FIGURES

Del.	Pr. Cl.	Open.	High	low	Close
SPOT	42.00				42.15
July	40.62	40.67	40.88	40.62	40.81
Oct.	37.68	37.75	37.78	37.62	37.67
Dec.	37.46	37.52	37.56	37.41	37.43
Mar.	37.29	37.34	37.37	37.23	37.28
May	37.12	37.16	37.20	37.06	37.10
July	36.69	36.74	36.77	36.63	36.66
Oct.	35.00	35.05	35.10	35.00	35.01
Dec.	34.79	34.90	34.90	34.75	34.75
NEW ORLEANS					
SPOT	40.90				41.10
July	40.64	40.70	40.89	40.65	40.82
Oct.	37.65	37.72	37.77	37.61	37.65
Dec.	37.42	37.48	37.55	37.38	37.44
Mar.	37.27	37.34	37.40	37.26	37.29
May	37.10	37.15	37.20	37.04	37.08
July	36.67	36.68	36.77	36.67	36.64
Oct.	34.99	35.00	35.04	35.00	34.98
Dec.	34.80	— —	— —	— —	34.77

WALL STREET

Prices on the Stock Exchange gained for the fourth straight day with profittaking hesitantly made commitments over the weekend limiting advance and trading pace.

Fractional gains plus gains in a few specialities along the list boosted industrial average by 65 cents to the highest figure since February 2.

Oils were strong with gains of over a pound to specialities boost of five and a half points. Rails cut back with declines of one or more with home scoring fractional gains. Utilities were neglected. Tyres were mixed. Motors gained slightly Steels firmed.

Dealings totalled 1,190,000 shares. Of 1,075 issues traded 405 advanced, 383 declined and 287 were unchanged.

The kerb turnover totalled 280,000 shares and of bonds amounted to dol. 2,605,000.

NEW YORK METAL

The pric eof spot tin was today quoted unchanged at 121-1/2 cents per pound on the New York market. In the forward section quotations were 119.00 bid and 117.50 bid

Lead prices were 14.50 bid and 14.55 bid. Zinc, third quality, was quoted at 14.75 nom.

CASTOR SEED

Castor seeds for Brazilian quality were today quoted at U.S. dol. 100 per long ton nom. FOB Brasil.

Castor oil in bulk was quoted at 22-1/2 cents per pound nom.

Castor oil in tank cars was unquoted.

PEPPER

Pepper prices strengthened moving up around five cents per pound as sellers adopted firmed attitude in line with higher cables. On a nominal basis spot quoted around dol. 1.57 per pound. Afloats were around dol. 1.50 June shipment was quoted at dol. 1.45; July at dol. 1.45 August at dol. 1.30 per pound, all ex-dock.

RUBBER

Rubber futures were 50 to 80 higher with sales of 151 contracts. Realizing pared extreme gains with strength in primary markets and reports of light and high rates offerings in the shipment market.

Closing: September 30.50. October 29.99 nom.. November 29.47 nom.. December 29.00 bid. January 28.61 nom., February 28.28 nom.

STEEL

U. S. Steel prices included: High 39; Low 38-5/8, Close 39.

SOYABEANS, BLACK PEPPER

Following were today's quotations on the New York market: Soyabean 11. Black pepper 152 nom. Flax, fourth, 407.

COPRA

Copra today was quoted at dol. 145 per short ton. Coconut oil was quoted at 9-3/4 cents per pound.

SILVER

The price of silver today was quoted unchanged at 82-3/4.

PARIS GOLD

PARIS, June 20 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today the price of gold quoted was 494 Francs per gram.

LONDON MARKETS

MERCURY

LONDON, June 20 (UPA):— Mercury today was quoted unchanged at 72-1/2 and 73 pence per flask

SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were today quoted unchanged at 72-1/2 pence per ounce.

TIN

The tin market was completely idle this morning with prices easier. The turnover was nil in both spot and three months. Prices were marked down 2-1/2 sterling to 965 and 963 respectively

Closing prices were:

SPOT-buyers 964; sellers 966; no business.

THREE MONTHS-buyers 962; sellers 964; no business.

SETTLEMENT—965.

In the unofficial afternoon session the turnover was of 25 tons all of which were in forward.

Closing Prices were:

SPOT-buyers 963; sellers 965; no business.

THREE MONTHS- buyers 961-1/2; sellers 962-1/2; business 962 to 961/1/2.

RUBBER

The rubber market was steady today.

Closing prices:

SPOT—27-1/4, 27-1/2; business at 27-1/4.

July—27-1/4, 27-3/4; business at 27-1/2.

August—27-1/4, 27-1/2.

Sept.—27, 27-1/4; business at 27

July-Sept.—27-1/4, 27-1/2.

Oct.-Dec.—26-1/2, 26-3/4; business at both prices.

Jan,-March—25-3/4, 26; business at both prices.

CIF-June—26-1/2, 27; business at 26-3/4.

July—26-1/3, 27; business at 26-3/4.

August—26-1/2, 27.

ESTATE CREPE-CIF-July: — Thick unqcoted; Thin 31-1/2 nom.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 21.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	7	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	98	7	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	90	3	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	91	2	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	82	12	0
3 p-c. 1968 Con	82	8	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	7	0
3 p.c. 1957	98	8	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	6	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	9	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	96	4	0
3 p.c 1966-68	90	8	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	87	9	0
3½ p. c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	103	0	0
4 1/2 p.c 1955-60	103	6	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-68	105	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p. c. Bombay 1958	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960	95	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	99	8	0
2½ p. c. U.P 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1962	99	2	0
2½ p c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952	106	0	0
3 p. c. Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 p. c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p. c. NWF 1952	102	0	0
4 p. c. Bom Muni.	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni, 1959	107	0	0
6 p. c. Bom Muni. 1954	104	8	0
3-1/4 p.c. Bom. Muni 1965	94	8	0
3-1/4 p.c. Bom Muni 1977	88	8	0
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1970	100	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 21.

After yesterday's sharp rise the local bullion market was inclined to book profits as this cash market is keeping quiet.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 153/6 and advanced at Rs. 153/9 on small buying At this level there was moderate realising and silver declined at Rs. 153/- Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152/8.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87/1 and after improving at Rs. 87/2 quietened at Rs. 86/12. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 88/-/- and Sovereign were placed at Rs 62/4.

On active buying Silver advanced at Rs. 153/10 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 87-5. At this level yesterday's buyers were selling and Silver declined at Rs. 153 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 86-12. Bulls again came out to buy and Silver rose to Rs. 153/10 and gold was quoted at Rs. 87/8. Silver arrivals were 28 to 30 bars and the offtake was 6 to 7 bars. Gold arrivals were 6 to 7 thousand tolas and the offtake was 3 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	152	14	0
Forward	153	4	0
Ready Gold	88	6	0
Forward	86	15	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 21.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	13	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	7	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	13	6
150 D. Box June		768	
150 D. Box July		772	

June Op. Rs. 778, High Rs. 780, Low Rs. 764.

July Op. Rs. 786, High Rs. 786, Low Rs. 769.

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 19th June, 1952 ..	515914
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 19th June 1952 ..	803435
Same period last year ..	698391
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 19th June 1952 ..	672820
Same time last year ..	499461

Produce Market Closed

BOMBAY, June 21.

As a mark of respect to the death of a member, no business was done in the local produce market today. Groundnuts Madras were quoted at Rs. 30/- Kardi at Rs. 21/4 while expectation of July Castorseed was Rs. 148/

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, June 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1740/- and Indian Iron at Rs. 23/13.

CEYLON TO REVISE ITS RUBBER POLICY

Exports To China May Be Restricted

COLOMBO, June 21 (UPA): Ceylon's controversial policy on rubber which has permitted the shipment of nearly 15,000 long tons of this strategic commodity to Communist China since last October over protests from the United States, will be re-examined by the new Government of Ceylon

This was disclosed by Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake Discussions on rubber have been going on for some time, but a decision on proposals to halt shipments to Red China was postponed until after the General Election just concluded, the Prime Minister said

PRICES

Communist Chinese buying raised the price of Ceylon rubber as much as ten cents above the world market figure, with a consequent profit of about dol. 3,000,000 to Colombo shippers.

It is generally agreed in Ceylon that a halt in this lucrative trade would have raised a serious political issue and greatly strengthened the hand of the Leftists in their campaign. However, the Chinese are paying in sterling, of which Ceylon has an awkward surplus, while dollars are keenly desired.

The Government have under consideration a United States proposal to buy the complete output of Ceylon rubber — about 100,000 tons a year at the market price.

The dollar incentive is one factor. Another is that the Ceylonese wish to resume the purchase of United States sulphur. Shipments of sulphur, which is used to spray rubber trees against dangerous pests, specially Oidium, were stopped by the United States shortly after the Chinese Communists began buying Ceylon rubber.

It is stated that the Ceylon Government was never in favour of selling rubber to Communist China, as it is feared that the advance of Communism in South East Asia might imperil the vital rice supply to Ceylon, which imports about two-thirds of her requirements of this commodity, principally from Burma.

U. S. RESTRICTIONS

However, with Washington restricting the use of natural rubber, and United States purchases from Ceylon in the second and third quarters of 1951 having fallen 80 per cent below the volume of the third and fourth quarters of 1950, the Government felt it would be politically disastrous to deny the Island's second largest industry an opportunity to sustain itself through sales to Red China.

But the Ceylon Government never entered directly into trade relations with Red China and visas were refused to Red Chinese rubber agents who wished to come here. The shippers were told, however, that the Government would exercise no destinational control and they might sell to whom they wished.

Throughout this period there have been no American purchasers making offers. Washington's policy towards Ceylon on rubber has shown poorly in Ceylonese eyes. Ceylon would have been glad to sell her rubber to the United States.

/It is stated that Ceylon officials were morally uneasy about dealings with Red China, but they were on sound technical grounds, since Ceylon is not a member of the United Nations—having been barred by the Soviet Union — was not directly concerned in the Korean war and, like other South East Asian countries, has officially recognised the Peiping Government.

Meanwhile, the "Jednosa", a vessel now in Colombo to ship Ceylon rubber to Red China, is not likely to get the full quantity of the rubber she seeks, although letters of credit have been opened up by buyers for 6,500 tons.

Calcutta Shares

CALCUTTA, June 21 (PTI): Calcutta Stock Exchange:— The market displayed slightly better feeling in sympathy with renewed buying round all sections and moderate business was put through.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 82 s lot, Three per cent loan 1963-65 92-4 s lot, Four per cent loan 1960-70 102-12 sl.

COTTONS: Birla Ordy 45, Kesoram 18-8, Bowreah Ordy. 291.

COALS: Burakur 12-1, Jainty Central As. 10, Katras Jherriah 40-8, Western Bengal 4-12.

JUTES: Anglo-India 262, Barnagore 172, Champadany 179-8 ex div, Chitavalsah 36-2, Ganges 100-8, Howrah 26-14, National 26-4, Reliance 16-12, Auckland 125, Delta 284, Nellimarla 45-8.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 23-14, Jessop and Co. 22-2, Steel Corpn. 19-4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-10, Sone Valley Cement 6-3, Cal. Elec. 13-7, Alluminium Corpn. 3-15, Angelo Bros. 23-12 ct, B. I. Corpn. 9-2, Calcutta Trams 13-14, Jardine Henderson 141, Metal Corpn. 6-14, Indian Cables 14, Metal Box 20-8, Rallis India Ltd. 94 ct, Rohtas Industry Ordy. 6-4, Assam Saws 6-14, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10-9, India Steamship 5-6.

SUGARS: Bharat Sugar 13, U. P. Sugar 11-11, Tas Dehra Dhun 245, s lots, Dhelakhat 10-4.

Dr. K. I. Singh In Lhasa

KALIMPONG, June 21 (PTI): Dr. K. I. Singh, the fugitive rebel leader of Nepal has reached Lhasa from Shigatse, according to latest information from Tibet. Dr Singh was under guard by the Red Liberation troops of China while coming from Shigatse to Lhasa.

It is further learnt that Dr. Singh has been placed under the charge of the Chinese Generals at Lhasa, who it is reported, after making a thorough enquiry about the rebel leader will send him to Peking. It is also reported that inspite of repeated requests of the Nepal Government through their representative at Lhasa for handing over Dr. Singh to Nepal, the Chinese authorities in Tibet have only told the Nepali representative that as the matter was important they would investigate the same.

Political observers here commenting on Dr. Singh's proposed visit to Peking said that this visit to Peking was an alarming challenge to Nepal's peace and order because he (Dr. Singh) might possibly use Peking radio as a means of his plans for "liberation" of Nepal.

U. N. G. A. MEETING ON OCTOBER 14

NEW YORK, June 21 (UPI-AFP): M. Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary-General yesterday informed member-states that the seventh ordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly would open in New York on October 14, 1952.

The Secretary General said that only three states had expressed a preference for alternative date of September 16.

Talking of Books—

RECORDING IN NEW YORK CITY

The organist Herbert J. Francis, though blind, is an outstanding musician and records of Gospel Songs sung by Negro musicians are universally popular.

Gospel Songs Are Negro Creation

MEN IN BONDAGE HAD ONLY A SPIRITUAL STAFF

INSPIRED by his aspirations for a better and freer life, the gospel song of the American Negro is his greatest and most popular contribution to the rich musical lore of the United States.

The greatest contribution of the Negro to the rich musical lore of the United States is the spiritual or gospel song. Created during slavery days, this sacred music of sorrow, rebellion, and hope is today among the most popular music with millions of Americans.

Gospels, whether they be new hymns or modified versions of old spirituals, are unsurpassed by any other folk tunes of the world in beauty, dignity, and poignancy.

The spiritual was a spontaneous creation of men and women in bondage, in search of sustenance for the spirit — without which man cannot live— and hope for a better and freer life for their children. None of the older songs is ever ascribed to any single author but full credit for their creation goes to the Negro. The appeal of such music is universal because, although mankind has come a long way in the struggle for freedom, there is still a long and hard road to be travelled before peoples everywhere can be free.

Musical historians generally are agreed that the gospel song has its roots in the Negro's love for rhythm and song which is essentially a part of his African heritage. He molded sacred songs with characters and stories borrowed from the Bible. His melodies show a colourful imagination and simple faith. Even in the later gospel songs, hope is the main theme.

First Collection

The first collection of Negro music was published in 1867 and was composed mainly of gospel. The collection included such songs as "Climb Jacob's Ladder" and "I'll Take the Wings of the Morning", which are still popular. Typical of the songs popular today, most of which express the Negro's fervour for religion, his troubles, and his hopes of a hereafter, are "He's All I Need," "Yes I Want To Rest", and "Look For Me In Heaven."

The gospel song has been carried around the world by such wellknown singers as Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, and Roland Hayes. Many modern operas of American origin, such as George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess', and Louis Gruenberg's 'Emperor Jones," contain gospel overtones. The great Bohemian composer, Antonin Dvorak used bits of the musical characteristics of the gospel songs in his symphony "From the New World."

In addition to the Negro musicians from the United States who have sung in other nations, there are many understanding Negro singers specializing in gospel singing in cities throughout that nation. There are singing groups, ranging in size from three or four up to choirs of a hundred or more voices, which specialize in the spiritual or gospel song.

Probably the two best known solo singers are Mahalia Jackson and Rosetta Tharpe. The latter has performed with a jazz band but Miss Jackson never has sung any music except the gospels and never sings except for churches or religious groups. Both of these singers have deep, vibrant voices and their singing has a tremendous emotional appeal.

Outstanding Group

An outstanding gospel-singing group is the Roberta Martin ensemble which includes four voices, a pianist, and an organist. The latter, although blind, is one of his country's most popular musicians.

Gospel singing first was the outlet of the worker, alone or with a group of his fellow labourers. Wherever it was heard, it was appreciated because of its immense appeal to man's highest aspirations. Group singing in public of the gospels was initiated by a chorus of nine Negro voices from Fisk University, in the southern State of Tennessee, just after the War between the States (1861-1865). Calling themselves the "Jubilee Songs,', this group toured the United States to raise money for their university, then in need of funds.

A further impetus to gospel singing came from the widespread development of religious congregations which occurred in the 1890's. During this period also instrumental music for the first time was used as a background for the singing. Today, with little or no advertising, sales of recordings of the gospel songs frequently reach 500,000—'EBONY'.

WHO'D BE A FILM STAR?

"I would like to take this opportunity of debunking some of the so-called 'Glamour' of a film actress's life. Every week day my alarm clock rang at six a.m. I bathed, had breakfast, dressed and drove myself to the studio and was in the make-up room by seven a.m. for an hour's 'glamour-rising' and then on to the hair-dressing department to spend another hour having my wig fixed, my body made up and my finger-nails and toe-nails covered with gold leaf. Finally came my costume and then on to the set at nine sharp. Work followed until a blessed hour's break for lunch, but no relief from my wig, which was very hot and heavy and anchored to my head with dozens of huge hairpins skewered into a rubber skull cap and the whole contraption stuck down with spirit gum and fish glue."—Patricia Laffan on BBC.

Where Dodo Was Last Seen

PEN-PICTURE OF MAURITIUS AS ISLAND OF THE SWAN

WHEN Queen Alexandra wrote to the people of Port Louis to thank them for a floral tribute sent to the funeral of King Edward VII, she addressed her letter to: Port Louis, Mauritius, British West Indies.

Well, how many people know that Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar and that it is a British possession? Michael Malim, author of ISLAND OF THE SWAN (Longmans, 16s.), found that such simple facts were unknown to a world-famous travel agency and to a famous bank. So he and his wife determined to import some appreciation and understanding to the neglected isle, writes Oswell Blakeston in John O' London's Weekly.

It was an imaginative visit and it brought its rewards. The young couple stayed for a year and they met magic and pathos, splendours and miseries, potential revolt and individual content. Although the author's title is derived from the name given to the place by the Portuguese when they first discovered it, it is possible that this book is a swan song of the island as it has been misplanned for so many dreary years. It is unpleasantly clear from this friendly record that something will have to be done soon "or else. . . "

Perhaps the English have been working out an unconscious revenge for the years between 1793 to 1795. The island was then a French colony and the stronghold of corsairs, including the notorious Robert Surcouf; and in the short space of these peak years the pirates captured "three thousand English merchantmen worth, with their cargoes, over six million pounds sterling."

There are to this day companies operating in the hope of finding buried corsair treasure. They have invested in the latest metal-detecting devices and have located some old cannon balls.

But if yesterday's drama helps to make the island complete—for what island is complete without stories of buried treasure?—in its time it tore our trade to shreds. Mr. Malim says that the corsairs may have come closer to bringing England down than ever Hitler's U-boat commanders did.

After Trafalgar, England had more frigates available to organize retaliation; and in 1810, General Abercrombie, recovering from an initial defeat, forced the island to sign a capitulation. The terms of surrender were sufficiently generous for Napoleon himself to acknowledge them as "very fine," and they are still quoted by diehards as ammunition in the struggle against reform; yet, most curiously, the deed of capitulation was never ratified by the subsequent Treaty of Paris.

Suez Robs It

It is an ironical fact that the construction of the Suez Canal provided work for Mauritians, and that the cassuria trees, which border part of the canal, were a grateful gift from the island. Yet the opening of the Suez Canal robbed Mauritius of its last strategic claim to importance.

Today Mauritius is, for most people, as dead as the dodo, "that feathered tortoise" which was last seen on this odd isle which is about as big as the county of Worcestershire.

When Mr. Malim arrived, he was greeted by "spires, cupolas, minarets; turrets and battlements on monstrous glacis, soaring in phantom perspective out of light into light." This was the mountain skyline. There were also Graham Greenish officials in the fly-blown port where everything looked as if it had the fine sanitary promise of a badly run leprosarium. Visitors were not expected—or welcomed.

In the end, the adventurers did obtain fantastically expensive accommodation in a sort of Charles Addams hotel in Curepipe, a town which Mark Twain labelled "the nastiest spot on earth." The Hotel Finaud was a large wooden barn on a stone platform, with a sagging tin-canopied verandah. It was full of chandeliers with droplets adrift, grimed cherubs, wrecked mirrors, lianas growing from brass pots and oleographs of Marshal Foch. Nothing was cleaned above shoulder level. In the garden spiders wove the giant webs from which the ladies of the island once made gossamer gloves to send to the Empress Josephine.

"Capital Of Rain"

Moreover, Curepipe is known as "The Capital of Rain." While London has an average rainfall of twenty-six inches, Curepipe has over one hundred and twenty inches. Unpainted wooden hovels are green, and concrete blocks are mellowed to "a dismal clerical grey." It says a lot, therefore, for Mr. Malim's virtue as a travel writer that he was able to respond to the eerie spell of the place. And when he was warned not to attend the local performance of an opera as it was bound to be third rate, his reaction was to think that the evening would be spoilt if the show were slick.

There were compensations for eccentricities. One could teach oneself to admire the bois-de-natte, the magnolia which "looked as though it were designed by Botticelli for illustrations to Dante's INFERNO"; but one could also give a spontaneous crow of delight on discovering that camellias could be bought at the rate of one penny per hundred.

One could at last eat the famous salad of chou palmiste—the dish made from the hearts of cabbage-palm trees which always die as a result of the amputation. One could meet countless characters who, in Saki's immortal phrase,

(Continued On Page 22 Col. 5)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE BALKAN-JI-BARI launched a new programme last week for its Companion Members. It has been observed that after completing the age limit of primary membership, boys and girls do not feel like continuing to remain in the Children's Association. A new organisation, therefore, akin to and under the auspices of the Balkan-ji-Bari, with two sections for boys and girls separately—Kumar Mandal and Kumari Mandal—will soon be started. Youngsters between the ages of fourteen and twentyone will be eligible for membership in these new Mandals. Shri B. G. Kher, our President, inaugurated its programme of physical labour and the formalities of establishing the organisation will be completed later.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Kher said that while the activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari were restricted to provide entertainment and recreation to children under fourteen, and create a feeling of fellowship among them, the two new sections, which would form senior wings of the Balkan-ji-Bari, would help boys and girls between fourteen and twenty-one to develop their character and personality through manual labour.

Shri Kher did not despair that there were few to join the organisation in the beginning. He expressed the hope that more youngsters would get into it and make constructive and material contribution towards nation-building activities. He added that members of the Kumar Mandal will have to undertake more strenuous work under the institution's constructive programme, while those of the Kumari Mandal will be assigned less hard, but equally important, tasks.

Subsequently, Shri Kher led a group of boys on their first physical labour assignment to construct a road linking two lanes in Ghatkopar. Shri Ganpatishankar N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay and President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, also joined the team. The convenors of the programme were Shri Shevak Bhojraj, Shri. Utamchand Dadia and Shri Jayant Pandya. The work was carried on from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and the passable road was completed, much to the satisfaction of the nearby dwellers. The function ended with Tea served by Shri Ratilal B. Mehta, and enjoyed by all!

Our Own Flag

The Balkan-ji-Bari Emblem—Red Rose Flower with a Red Bud and Green Leaves with a Pink Background—is now to be used as the Balkan-ji-Bari Flag.

The Flag is intended for being hoisted on all ceremonial functions and other important occasions of the Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, and it has to be properly respected.

The size of the Balkan-ji-Bari Flag should be in the ratio of 3 to 2, i.e., the ratio of the width with the length of the Flag, ordinarily should be two breadths by three breadths.

The Rose Flower, emblem of the Balkan-ji-Bari, should be half the size of the width, and it should be in the centre. It may be painted, printed, embroidered or stitched.

The Flag should be prepared of Khadi—silk or cotton — pink-coloured.

The size of the Flag to be hoisted at the National Headquarters should be 3' by 2'.

The bigger and smaller Flags should be prepared in the same ratio.

Encouraging Understanding

The main object of "The Home And The World", our monthly journal, the first issue of which will be published in the first week of July, is to encourage national and international understanding, specially among the younger generation. This can be done in various ways, and the most important of these is to arrange pen-friendships between children and youths of different States and countries.

Those interested in this project may kindly supply the following information: (1) name, age, full address, and whether girl or boy; (2) languages that you can read and write, and hobbies and handicrafts that you are interested in, (3) your special interests, and the particular types of friends, if any, that you would like to have; (4) States and countries, in order of preference, where you would desire to have pen-friends.

On getting the above-mentioned and any other necessary information, we shall try to get you pen-friends. It is hoped that you will subscribe to "The Home And The World", to enable yourselves to remain in close touch with each other and these activities.

This Kind World

Touched by the story of a paralysed English boy who had lost his dog, Penny, some kind person in America sent him a food parcel. Not knowing where the boy lived, he addressed it to: "Little Alex, owner of poor little Penny, England."

That was of little value, but a Post Office department which deals with such matters got to work, and eventually traced Alex to his home at Saftworth, Notts.

The story has a doubly happy ending, for Alex not only received his parcel; his dog, Penny, was found in Cornwall and restored to him.

On Tiptoe

Standing on tiptoe ever since my youth
Striving to grasp the future just above,
I hold at length the only future —Truth,
And Truth is Love.
I feel as one who being awhile confined
Sees drop to dust about him all his bars;
The clay grows less, and leaving it, the mind
Dwells with the stars.

George Frederick Cameron.

Just An Idea

As Andre Maurois wrote: There is a hidden beauty in every kind of work. He who discovers it ceases to be a slave, and becomes a poet.

Things Said

A country is as strong as the sum total of its individual citizens.

Mackintosh.

The golden ages of man have been those periods when some strong unity of nations existed.

Denys Lowson.

To write plainly is not a gift of nature. It has to be learned. Very few people can express themselves clearly and briefly on paper.

W. Somerset Maugham.

Revelation

We make ourselves a place apart,
Behind light words that tease and flout,
But oh, the agitated heart
Till someone really find us out.

BALKAN-JI-BARI IN LABOUR AREA

Balkan-ji-Bari launched recently a programme of opening its units in Labour Areas — the first one was started in the Naigaum Welfare Centre, Dadar, under the presidentship of Shri Shantilal Shah (centre), Minister for Labour, Government of Bombay.

GOVERNOR WITH CHILDREN

Raja Maharaj Singh, former Governor of Bombay, just before leaving the country for a holiday in England, visited the Bal Bhavan on Marine Drive and spent a happy half hour with the children in the Reading Room, Entertainment Hall and also in the Balodyan—Children's Garden.

CHILDREN ON THE SEASHORE

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children on the sands of the sea beach at Raj Bhavan, Bombay.

'Tis pity if the case require
(Or so we say) that in the end
We speak the literal to inspire
The understanding of a friend.
But so with all, from babes that play
At hide-and-seek to God afar,
So all who hide too well away
Must speak and tell us where they are.

Just A Tree

On a notice-board in a park in Spain are these words: Ye who pass by and would raise your hand against me, hearken ere you harm me. I am the heat of your hearth in winter, the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun; and my fruits are refreshing draughts quenching your thirst as you journey on.

I am the beam that holds your house, the board of your table, the bed on which you lie. I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin.

I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty. Ye who pass by listen to my prayer: 'Harm me not.'

Sage Saw

If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun.

Doctors Save Friend And Foe Alike

A noble work of mercy has been carried out by four Norwegian surgeons in Korea. During 16 days they performed 2,500 operations, many of them on men who would have died without immediate surgery; and they lost only eight patients.

The surgeons treated enemy and United Nations soldiers impartially, the Chinese lying beside the U.N. men and being given similar blood transfusions. Once they worked continuously for two days, keeping themselves awake with drugs.

These four devoted doctors have given the world an inspiring example of practical effort in humanity's cause.

Students At Work In A Cave

Eight anthropology students from the University of New Mexico recently defied rattlesnakes and desert drought to uncover a cave in a remote area 40 miles west of Albuquerque.

Working with tools ranging from shovels to delicate dental instruments, they salvaged relics of early Man including about 3,000 arrows and spears dating back to A.D. 500, and hundreds of beads and shells. They also found the remains of a prehistoric mastodon.

Fifteen rattlesnakes were shot during the diggings, and drinking water had to be carried to the cave from the nearest railhead five miles away.

Arrywiggles

Professors making a study of the survival of British dialects have found that there used to be about 100 different names for an earwig.

Earwiggle, alliwig, arrywiggle, arrywinkle, harrywig, yarwig, yerriwig—these are among the many local names for this insect.

These words are dying out, however, together with the belief that "erriwiggles" like to creep into a sleeper's ear and pinch it.

The scholars carrying out the research, Professors Charles Wrenn of Oxford, Harold Orton of Leeds, and Angus McIntosh of Edinburgh, are anxious to find how much dialect is surviving before the spread of Standard English.

Early Bird

The boy was applying for work at a shop.

"Will I soon get the opportunity to rise?" he asked the owner.

"Certainly, my boy", replied the shopkeeper. "You can come in at seven in the morning and open the shop."

Balkan-ji-Bari

I hope you know what Balkan-ji-Bari is. It is the premier All-India Children's Association trying to supplement the activities for boys and girls missing at home and in school. Its chief aim is to make children as happy as possible and to let them develop by themselves. Its Units are spread in many parts of the country, and you are most welcome to join anywhere.

If you wish to know any further particulars, please write for them and send for the enrolment forms from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be pleased to have joined this Great Children's Brotherhood And Dada will be happy to hear from you always.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Three inseparable arts—Central organisation of music — Composite academy on horizon—Masters make music and dance—Distinction easily acquired — Case of stage revival—States approach art—Indian exhibitions in foreign countries.

Music, dance and drama have come to be regarded as independent arts, but in India they have been inter-related and inter-dependent through ages, and are also closely connected with other forms of art. All these three are governed, in varying degrees, by the principles of the complex classical technique which is a distinctive product of the country's creative genius. This point is lost sight by those who have treated music, dance and drama as independent arts.

Result Of Unsettled Policy

The regeneration of this art-triad makes a difficult proposition; and this is the reason why the approach made by the Government of India to the province of music, dance and drama has not yet brought it nearer to them. The Government's art programmes have not made a steady headway because they are not guided by a settled policy and entrusted to really experienced hands.

To begin with, there was some fumbling about music particularly the Hindustani school. In 1949, a National Academy suddenly flashed across the horizon with its centre in Uttar Pradesh. The bitter criticism evoked by the plan of this academy appeared to have set the Government thinking and to have ultimately compelled it to revise its decision. This academy has rested with its constitution worked out on paper to the utter disappointment of certain interests in Uttar Pradesh.

A conference, more or less of a representative nature, was convened in New Delhi in October 1950, and the constitution of the Academy was revised and enlarged. This constitution, calculated as it was to place the academy on a democratic basis, in spite of the bias in it towards Uttar Pradesh was duly circulated; and then nothing seems to have been done with it as the revised plan is not known to have made any progress tawards the establishment of the academy.

The Art-Triad

In the meanwhile, a conference on music, dance and drama was convened in New Delhi over a year ago, and a 11-member committee was appointed by it to draft the constitution of a composite academy. Now, according to a recent announcement, the Government has decided to establish such an academy with its headquarters, for the time being, at New Delhi. In linking music, dance and drama together, the Government has displayed its appreciation of the inter-relationship among these arts. This much has to be admitted.

While this new academy is in the making one would like to know the fate of the National Academy of Hindustani Music whose constitution was finalised in the conference of October 1950. Music is an art whose traditional styles and schools require a central institution. For their preservation and advancement, notwithstanding the fact that music must be organically related to dance and drama if these two arts are to be reorganised on a rational basis.

The approach to music through the academy must be practical and not academic. Discussions and researches in the doctrinaire's fashion will not be of much avail, if they are not followed by planned action. The academy should include, within its scope, all the classical schools such as the Khyal, Dhruvapad, Tappa and Thumari and the various classical schools such as the Khyal, schools of instrumentalists. Whether located in the North or South, such an academy must bring within its purview both the systems—Hindustani and Carnatic. The academies should remove the barriers between the two systems.

The institution styled as an academy of music must be an authoritative body, so that it may be competent to set correct standards of music which the film, radio, stage and other agencies should consider as irrevocable. Since perpetuation of the classical technique should be the principal aim of this academy, its governing body must consist of accredited musicians and music scholars and not dilettante to whom anything which is sung or played is music whatever be its musical values. The academy should, further enlist active co-operation of the well known exponents of all the schools and should get the various styles recorded for circulation to music institutions. This is the way of preserving the authentic technique, and it should not be neglected.

Role Of Masters

The composite academy, which is to be established soon, will be assigned certain functions. It will be entrusted with the responsible task of co-ordinating the acadeties of regional or state academics of music, dance and drama and of promoting cultural exchange through these arts. Its additional function will be to establish theatre centres for the training in the theatrical art, stagecraft and play production. One wishes that the academy should oe strong enough to shoulder all such responsibilities and to discharge them efficiently.

The success of the working of the composite academy will depend upon the strength of its governing body. If the representation of dance and drama in the personnel of the drafting committee is taken as an indication to the composition of the governing body, one is forced to assume that the academy's standards of dance and drama will be taken from amateur groups and culture. Factories in which these arts are processed out at top-speed and that preferential treatment will be accorded to them. It will, then, not be surprising if charlatanism in dance and drama continues to flourish also under the auspices of the academy.

The formulation of authentic standards should be the immediate concern of the academy; and there is further the important question of recognition of the work of hereditary masters of music and dance and of professional playwrights and actors. Sophisticated and spurious forms of music, dance and drama will acquire undeserved authenticity if half baked amateurs, society artists and some of their aristocratic leaders who have emerged as experts are granted academic accreditation and are allowed to keep the real masters away from the academy. Little will remain of the high technique of music and dance if the masters are ignored by the academy.

Distinction At Discount

In the sphere of art, "international recognition" has, of late, been a distinction which anyone can acquire easily. The only condition attached to it is a trip to some foreign country. Freedom to travel which independence has granted to India is shared by artists also. Some artists visit foreign countries, not at the invitation of any government or institution, but for the purposes of their own.

While in a foreign country, any such artist, be he painter, dancer or musician gets an audience for his art whatever be the latter's quality, he may be even a quawali, bhavgeet or garba singer. After return to India, the distinction of international recognition is conferred upon him by the coteries of his friends and admirers. Such a practice needs to be discouraged, as it misleads the lay sections of the public and is likely to militate against the progress of every Indian art of the genuine and high type. If the public is made to realise the significance of the distinction, the propagandists will begin to recede in the background.

Why Discrimination?

A deputation of "Rangbhoomi"—an amateur theatre group-met, according to a report, Mr. B. S. Hiray, Bombay's Revenue Minister, and it is said to have pleaded for exemption, to the amateur theatre movement, from the operation of the entertainment tax. The stage, whether it is professional or amateur, needs every encouragement from the Government. Exemption from the entertainment tax will be the least support which it can and should expect from the Government.

The demand for exemption to the amateur theatre movement alone has to be deprecated as it is made on behalf of a sectarian interest. It may be taken as an attempt to seek indirect official recognition for the amateur section of the stage and preference over the professional companies. The invidious distinctions of the stage such as the professional and amateur must go now, as they have militated against the revival of the theatrical art. To the audience, such distinctions make no difference, as it has to pay for the tickets of both the professional and amateur shows. The various theatre interests should join hands and make a concerted attempt to seek exemption from the entertainment tax and other concessions which the stage needs for its survival.

New Art Association

The conditions of independence have inspired every state Government to approach the sphere of arts in one way or another. The Government of Madhya Bharat has established an institution known as the Madhya Bharat Arts Association. This institution which was inaugurated by Dr. Sampoornand, the Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh, seems to have been so planned as to deal with all forms of art and also with literature. Though not much is known about its exact functions the practice started by the Madhya Bharat Government to award prizes to artists and writers under the auspices of the Association should be taken as a commendable endeavour to encourage arts and literature.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Sampoornand's thought went to the people. The real touchstone of all the arts, he said, was the people, as the people alone provided immense opportunities for the growth and development of art. The prospects of the progress of any art would not be bright as long as the privileged few will persist in standing between art and the people. Every association of art must aim at approaching the people and creating their interest in art. From this point of view, the working of the Madhya Bharat Association will have to be watched with interest.

A SICK-BED SCENE

An Indian painting, specimen of students' work of Modern Art Institute, Dadar.

Contacts Through Art

An exhibition of Indian paintings said to be the first of its type, was recently opened in Rangoon by Burma's Minister for Information, Mr. U Tun Win. This exhibition was sponsored by the Burma Art Council, Rangoon's premier association for promotion of art. Indian art is shown, these days, in foreign countries with increasing frequency, but what matters the most about it is its type and quality. One likes to know how and by whom this exhibition was collected and taken to Rangoon.

Though India has begun to participate freely in the scheme of cultural contacts through the exchange of art, her weakest point in this movement is indifference to the very organisation of exhibitions. The Government of India has, hitherto, treated this important part of the procedure as a routine to be entrusted to any society or group. In spite of the growing volume of criticism, the Government has not yet seen its way to devising a method which would ensure representation to all the interests and also high standards of at.

Machinery For Organisation

The method adopted by the Government for organising exhibitions has evoked a strong reaction. There is the feeling that adequate representation to the various regional interests is not given and that the selections are made in an arbitrary manner. This is a point for immediate investigation. The selection of exhibits should be made in such a manner that it would make every collection fully representative of the country's distinctive art-tradition and its phase of development in the modern age.

Exhibitions of Indian art are also organised by some foreign countries at times out of the material available in local museums and private collections. Such exhibitions need to be watched indirectly in order to make sure that they correctly represent India and to trace any missing link or rare art object if brought to light by them. All these functions should have been assigned to a body like the Central Advisory Board of Art, but since this board has been granted prolonged rest the Government should consider the desirability of reviving it and setting up a competent machinery as its extension to deal with the question of displaying Indian art outside the country.

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Job-Hunting Ends In Slavery

PEEP BEHIND 'IRON CURTAIN'

BY DENIS BARDENS

EVERYTHING GOES IN IN DOOMSDAY BOOK

ARE you looking for a job? Or, if you're already in work, what sort of questions did your employer ask before he engaged you?

If you're lucky enough to be on the right side of the Iron Curtain, the chances are that the questions were directly concerned with your skill, your past record, education, age, state of health, with, perhaps, a few general questions about your background.

In Communist countries it is very different, for the State is the only employer. You don't bargain for your services, because even if you offered them elsewhere you would, in effect, simply offer them to another department of the same concern. The State dictates the terms. If you don't like your job you can't change it without being victimised. And there are no trade unions to protect you. What are called "trade unions" are simply labour organisations controlled by the State; their job is to enforce the Government's discipline and to get more work out of you. If you protest you can be sent to forced labour or hired to contractors at cut-price rates.

This elaborate machinery of tyranny requires much detailed organisation. The International Confederation of Free Trades Unions — representing genuine trades unions in countries free from dictatorship—has recently obtained an application from which Poles are forced to fill in when seeking work in Communist Poland.

Application Form

The questionnaire runs to seven pages and contains 36 highly personal questions, most of them totally unrelated to the worker's skill or his fitness for employment. These questions illustrate the extent of police interference in the lives of ordinary citizens, and for this reason I have chosen to reproduce the list in full. For reasons of space some of the questions have been shortened, but in none of them has the meaning been changed. Here they are:

1. Surname and Father's Christian name.
2. Aliases by which you have been known.
3. Date and Place of birth.
4. Race.
5. Citizenship (past and present).
6. Social origin of applicant and parents (worker, peasant, intellectual, petit-bourgeois or bourgeois).
7. Present social position.
8. Trade or profession studied.
9. Actual trade or profession.
10. Education (general, special, political).
11. Degrees or diplomas.
12. Knowledge of foreign languages.
13. Married or single and number of dependents.
14. Wife or husband's name.
15. Military service, including service abroad (all Poles who served with the Western Allies are suspect).
16. Service with the partisans.
17. Decorations held.
18. Real or Other Estate held personally, and by Parents and Parents-in-Law.
19. Political and Trade Union membership, including any positions held before 1939. (This question is an inquisition in itself, being sub-divided into eight sections, listing every pre-war political party and trade union federation. Names of witnesses who can confirm these facts are required).
20. Political membership during the Occupation (details required similar to those stated above, with the addition of military organisations).
21. Political membership after the "liberation." (This question is shorter because so many political parties have been liquidated, and there are no parties of consequence other than the Communist Party. But there is a further question which at first glance seems to be without point, since nobody but a lunatic would answer "yes" to it—has the applicant taken part in underground activity 'since' the "liberation", that is, against the Communist regime?)
22. Were you victimised by the authorities before 1939? (details and witnesses required).
23. Were you victimised by the authorities during the Occupation?
24. Were you ever listed as a Volksdeutsch? (This was a category introduced by the Germans in occupied countries for people who claimed German origin to gain certain privileges).
25. Have you been sentenced since the "liberation." (Full details required).
26. Have you been abroad? Where? When? And for how long? What were the reasons for your journey? To what party or organisation did you belong while you were abroad?
27. Have you any family abroad? Where, since when and what are they doing? Gives names and relationships.
28. Were any of your relatives persecuted during the Occupation?
29. Did any members of your family before the war or during the Occupation service in the Police, prison guard, frontier guard, military intelligence, etc? (details required).
30. Has any member of your family ever had German nationality?
31. Did any members of your family belong to the Home Army?
32. Has any member of your family been sentenced since the "liberation"? (Details required).
33. Members of the family (this question occupies a whole page and covers particulars of parents, husband or wife, brothers, sisters and children. Comprehensive details are demanded about all—their political parties, where they worked, and so on).
34. History of employment. (Every detail required as to names and addresses of employers and work done, from the moment of starting to earn a living).
35. Social-political activity. Every political party and organisation to which you have belonged must be stated in order, with date and locality.
36. Present address.

DENNIS BARDENS is one of the best-known independent journalists in London. His contributions appear in a wide variety of publications. He has considerable experience of the European situation and was editor of the well-known B.B.C. "Focus" series.

Doomsday Book

All these details go into the hated "labour book." To them are added, from the moment of your employment, further details as to your output, the regularity of your attendance, your subscriptions to political funds, and your attendance at sponsored political meetings. Your "misdeamenours" (any opposition to conditions imposed counts as a misdemeanour) are recorded.

Then the Secret Police take a hand Question six arbitrarily splits the world into classes. If, say, you came of a thrifty middle-class family you would be branded as a despised property-owner, your property would be seized and you and your family sentenced to forced labour.

Dangerous

All the questions have a catch in them. It would be dangerous, for instance, in question 12 to confess to a knowledge of English. That would mean that you were capable of understanding the trickle of truth that seeps in from foreign wireless stations. Military service abroad (question 15) would certainly kill your chances of employment. It is part of Communist propaganda to pretend that in the "decadent" Western countries conditions and wages are bad—those who have discovered otherwise are best out of the way.

Details of members of the family are required for two reasons: first, to be checked against information already collected and filed by the Secret Police—any disparity will make the State suspicious; second, so that vicarious punishments (hostages) can be resorted to if the employee opposes the regime.

Some of the most innocent questions are pregnant with sinister possibilities. Question 19 has its trap, for the more genuinely democratic the pre-war parties were, the more they are hated by the Communists and the more you are suspect if you belonged to them. Again, if, for example, you had been a leader in a genuine trade union before the war, it would certainly count against you; you would too easily see through the bogus "trade unions" imposed by the Communists.

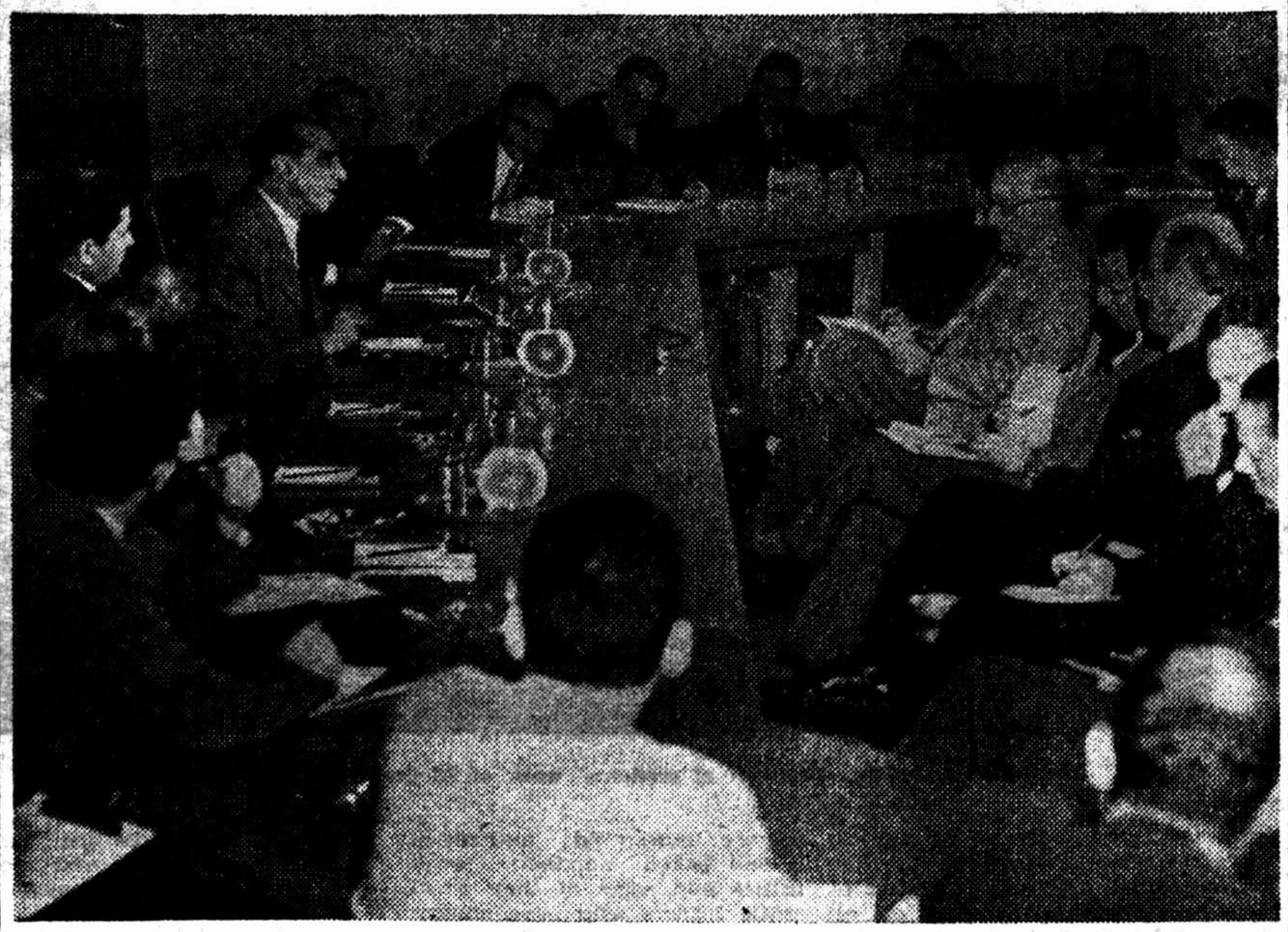
Patriotism Discounted

How little real patriotism is now respected is revealed in question 31. If you fought against the Germans as a member of the Communist underground groups, that might save you (though not necessarily; for many such Communists were idealists who have been shocked by, and have rebelled against, the realities of Russian occupation.) But the other groups, though they sacrificed men and women in the cause of freedom, are hated by the Communists because they were concerned with Police independence in the true sense of the word.

Ironically, the questionnaire ends with an instruction to write 'in addition' a complete life history! Attached to this formidable dossier must be two life-like photographs.

Only the Communist with a consistent record of subservience to Russian policy and reconciled to his country's enslavement can complete the form in reasonable safety. Even then, if any of his former employers, or his relatives, have incurred the displeasure of the Secret Police, he must expect trouble.

TUNISIAN ISSUE EXPLAINED



Following the Security Council's decision not to give a hearing to the Tunisian question, Prof. Ahmed S. Bokhari of Pakistan gives a press conference.

Where Dodo Was Last Seen

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 3)

would have been enormously improved by death; or one could contrive an invitation to the homes of the French poets who abound on the island.

Where English Is Banned

Mr. Malim has an extremely funny description of exclusive salon, where English was never spoken on principle. He was accosted there by an earnest gentleman who demanded what sort of "poetic shock" the visitor had received from the island. He was told, through a lady's spotted veil which puffed out like a snail, that Baudelaire nad visited Mauritius, and that the tomb of Bernardin de St. Pierre's Paul and Virginie is in the Jardin des Pamplemousses. (The tomb is, in fact, the pedestal of an eighteenth-century statue of Flora).

As the author became more at home in the hobgoblin world, he and his wife ventured farther afield.. They explored the maze of rides in the sugar plantations, and they heard that the sugar cane is the one crop which may not be killed by the appalling hurricanes. (In 1892, a cyclone reduced the stone buildings of Port Louis to a shambles in a matter of minutes). Mauritius, in fact, is forced to depend on sugar, and the British Government is able to buy at the cheapest rate imaginable and resell in the East.

Indian Labour

And the young couple took the local trains of khaki-coloured boxes (first class, leather seats; second, wicker; third, wood), and went to the popular races. Through such contacts they learnt something of the population problem which is acute. After the abolition of slavery in 1835, the natives felt that "money's nice but it costs too much"; so the planters had to import cheap Indian labour.

Now, with the new franchise and their own birthrate, the Indians threaten to take control. The young men, who think of themselves as the "real" Mauritians, feel that their only hope lies in escaping from the land of their birth.

Is it any wonder that many of the true islanders, shocked by their future, seek relief on a "platform to paradise," a bunk in an opium den? Mr. Malim sampled this Sax Rohmer mystery in the almost deliberately dilapidated capital of Port Louis, which is a craz mixture of Zanzibar, Mogadishu, Canton, and derelict New Orleans. But it was not in the towns that he found bliss. He found it in a lonely hut where the breakers of the distant coral reef looked like remote cliffs on the horizon.

Luxuriating in the Robert Louis Stevenson life, the author was brought into touch with the contended souls of Mauritius—the people who have taken a step back in order to win the whole game. Such men choose to live outside the laws of competition, and they are able, "by plain delight, by contemplation and by action," to turn the unexploited corners of the Island of the Swan into paradise. Among such wise mortals the author met Emile Labat, of whom Andre Gide said that if he could be anyone other than Andre Gide he would elect to be Emile Labat.

Possibly these poets of life provide one of the most compulsive reasons why everyone should visit Mauritius through reading Michael Malim. It is the least courtesy which any English reader can pay to the neglected island, and it is a great pleasure and an uncommon experience.

The book is illustrated by the author's own photographs which were noticeably inspired by the Moslem festival of the procession of the "ghoons."